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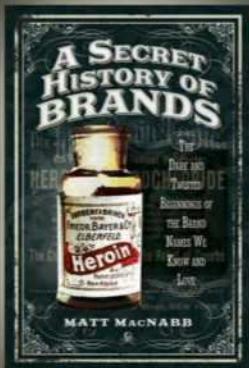
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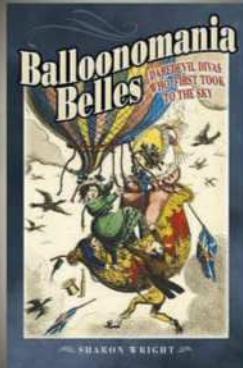
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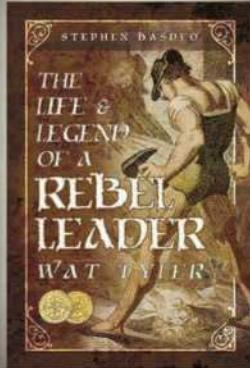
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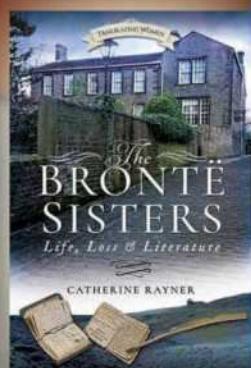
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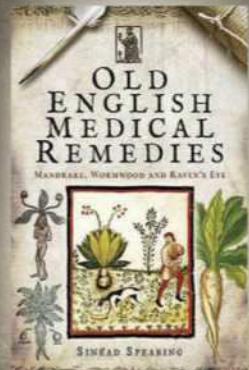
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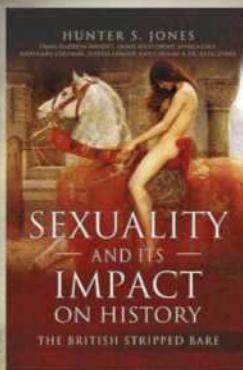
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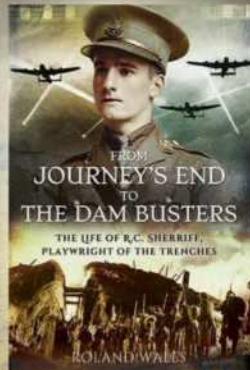
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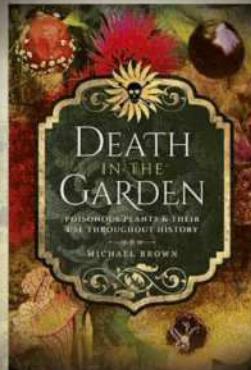
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Power from the people



It's hard for us to comprehend now, but in 1933, the Reichstag (essentially Germany's parliament) passed an act that allowed the new Chancellor, Adolf Hitler, to **enact laws without having to have them approved** by anyone else. What seems today like **turkeys voting for Christmas** was a key moment in the chain of events that would bring the entire world to the brink of destruction.

But how did it come to this? **Who was this Hitler character anyway**, and how had he managed to become so powerful that he had dictatorship bestowed on him? **Roger Moorhouse explains all** in his enthralling cover feature, which begins on page 28.

By contrast, we have some lighter features elsewhere this month, such as **the birth of the modern circus** (p40), and the extraordinary history of that most everyday of objects – the toilet (p60). Indeed, one might say **we've flushed out the best stories** for you this issue.

Keep your letters and emails coming, **we love to hear your thoughts** on what you've read!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our July issue, on sale 14 June

CONTRIBUTORS



Roger Moorhouse

Author of many books about Hitler and Nazi Germany, Roger is also a visiting professor at the College of Europe in Warsaw. See page 28



Hakim Adi

One of Britain's leading experts in the history of Africa and the African diaspora, Hakim also writes history books for children. See page 17



Alison Weir

Now halfway through her *Six Tudor Queens* series of novels, Alison talks to us about her latest volume, based on the life of Henry VIII's third wife, Jane Seymour. See page 86

THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

104

Number of influential women who signed an appeal to end the campaign to allow women to vote, due to "the limits fixed by the physical constitution of women". See page 54.

1,100

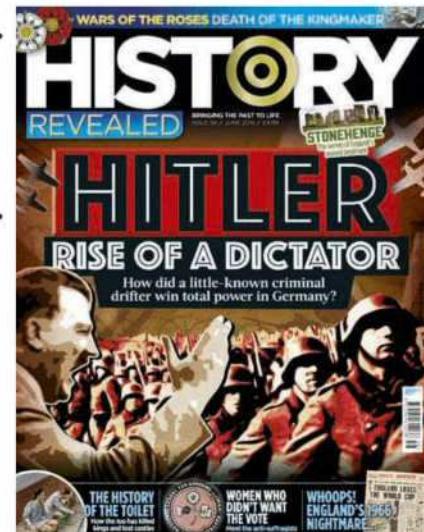
The length, in miles, of the 19th-century construction of London's sewers, undertaken over 16 years by civil engineer Joseph Bazalgette. See page 61.

164

After his execution in 1649, Charles I was buried at Windsor Castle. The exact place of his burial was then forgotten for 164 years, until he was discovered by workmen in 1813. See page 73.

ON THE COVER

46



24

28

60

54

18

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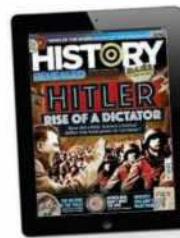
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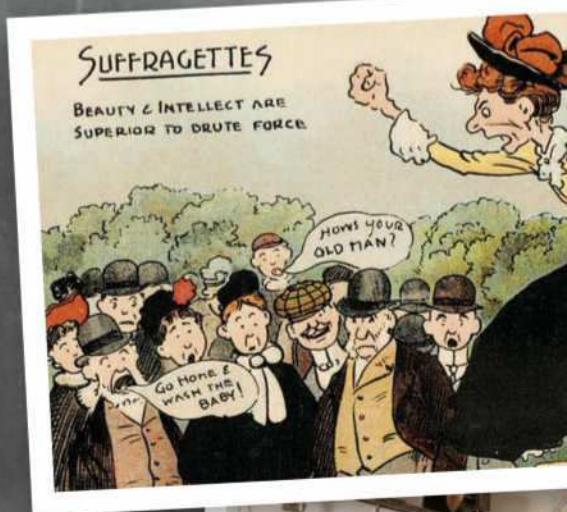
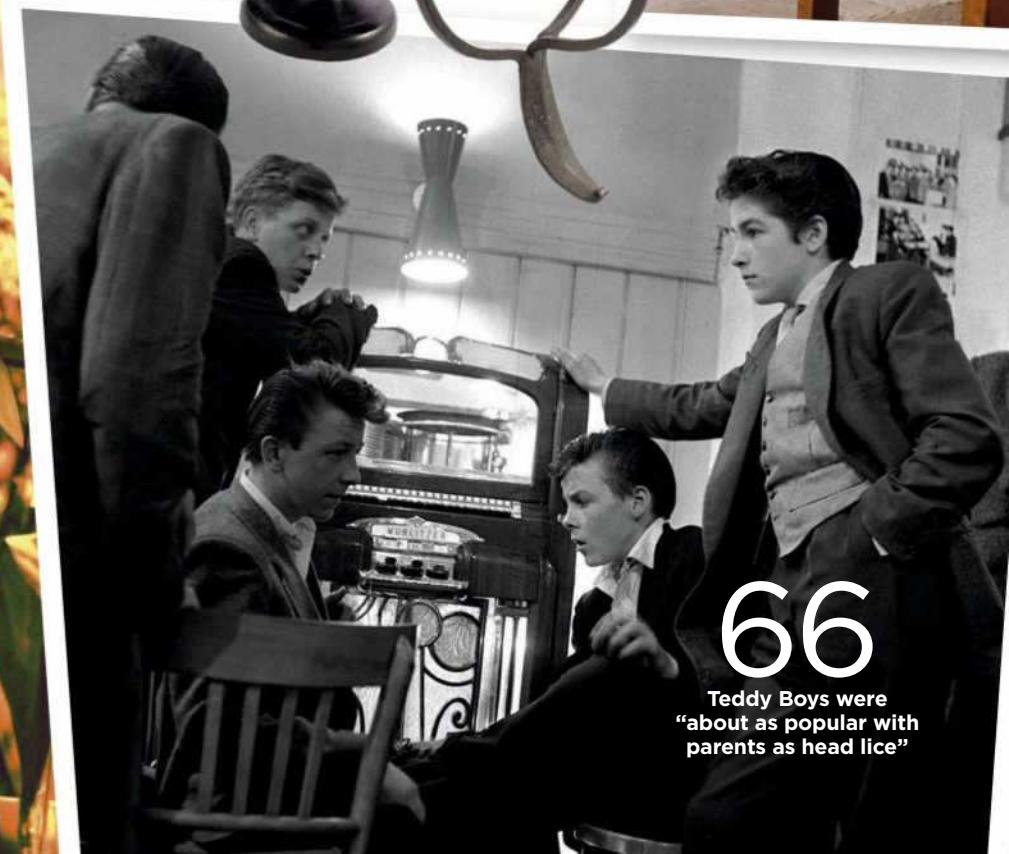
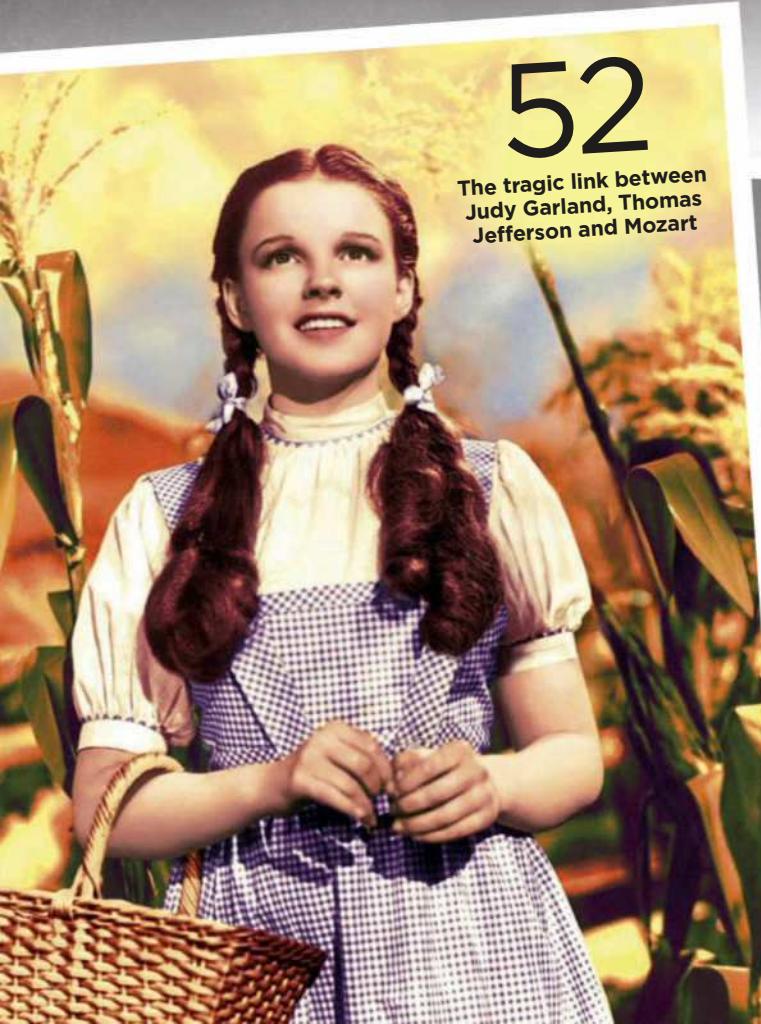


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28 HITLER: RISE OF A DICTATOR

How Hitler stage-managed his way to power – going so far as to practise his famous gestures



JUNE 2018

CONTENTS

54

Propaganda postcards
were used by both sides
in the war for suffrage

84

Inside the
childhood home of
the poet William
Wordsworth

LIKE IT? SUBSCRIBE!

More details on our
special offer on **p26**



REWIND

Snapshots

The Windrush Generation and more p6

History in the News

Saving heritage sites for the future p13

Time Piece

Banishing evil spirits in Korea p15

History in Colour

Cloth merchants of Madras p16

Your History

African-history professor Hakim Adi p17

Yesterday's Papers

1966: England loses the World Cup p18

This Month In...

1465: the Battle of Naseby p20

Time Capsule: 1923

The year's major events p22

Graphic History

Myths and mystery at Stonehenge p24

FEATURES

Hitler: Rise of a Dictator

How a bit-part local politician
ascended to a pulpit of terror p28

Father of the Circus

Before PT Barnum and *The Greatest Showman*, there was Philip Astley p40

Death of the Kingmaker

The Earl of Warwick meets his end in a
Wars of the Roses battle at Barnet p46

Top 10: Famously Bankrupt

The renowned figures who died broke
despite their achievements p52

Female Anti-Suffragists

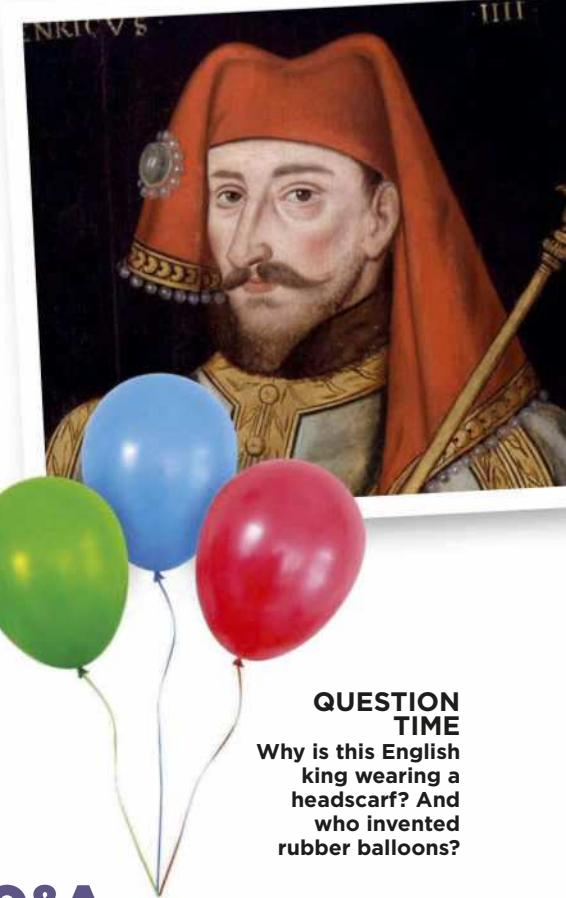
It wasn't just men who fought against
women gaining the vote p54

The A-Z History of Toilets

You won't believe what X is for p60

In Pics: Teddy Boys

Edwardian fashions clash with rock and
roll to birth a new teenage trend p66



QUESTION TIME

Why is this English
king wearing a
headscarf? And
who invented
rubber balloons?

Q&A

Ask the Experts

Your questions answered p73

ON OUR RADAR

What's On

Our picks for this month p79

Britain's Treasures

Wordsworth House p84

Books

A look at the latest releases p86

Postcards from the Past

Your snaps from across the globe p90

EVERY ISSUE

Letters

..... p92

Crossword

..... p95

Next Issue

..... p97

Photo Finish

..... p98

SNAPSHOTS



1989 STUNNED SILENCE

On the morning after a military crackdown on protests in Tiananmen Square, the citizens of Beijing walk around in shock, surveying the damage. What started as a peaceful protest in April calling for democratic reform turned into bloodshed on the night of 3/4 June, when martial law was declared and the army sent in. Tanks were set alight after the army fired on protestors. The death toll is estimated at around 10,000, yet the Chinese government denies this.



1948 A RACE OF SUPREMACY

Four-time Olympic gold medallist Jesse Owens racing a horse might seem like a bizarre contest, but it was born out of necessity rather than for fun. Considered one of the greatest athletes of all time, his success at the 1936 Berlin Olympics – where he won all four of his golds – defied Hitler's Aryan superiority ideals. But back home in the US, racism still ran deep, and Owens was banned from further competition. For a time, he raced against horses to make ends meet.



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PHOTOCHART TTR 9

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TIME 14:03

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SNAPSHOTS

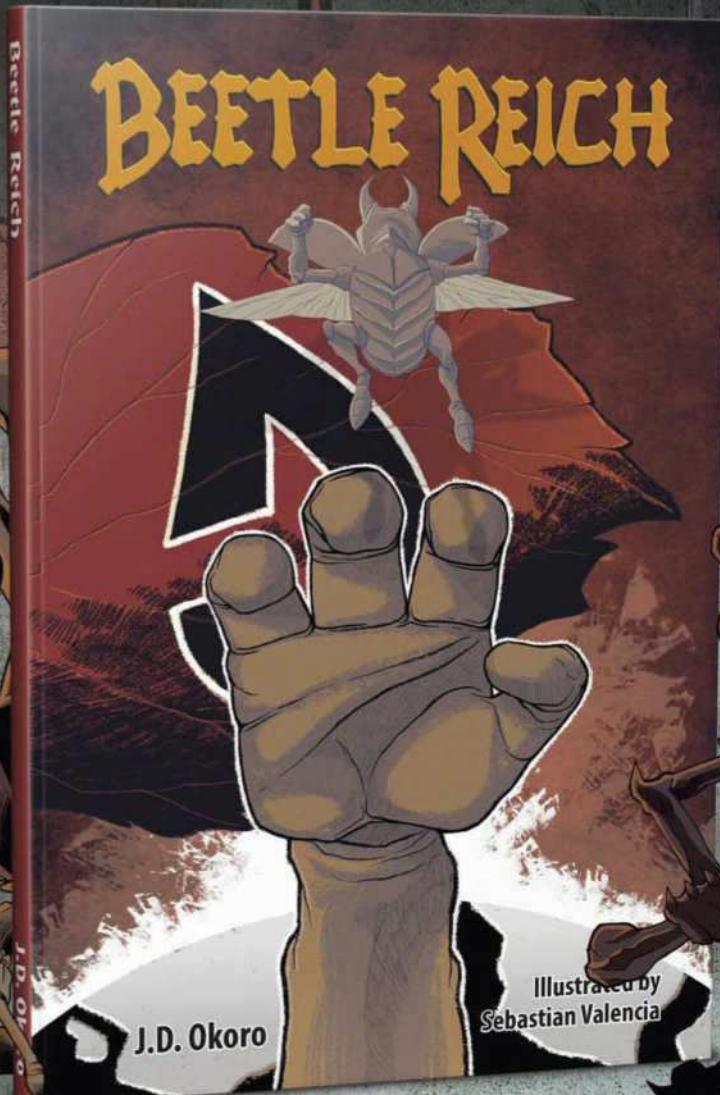




1956 A NEW CHAPTER

These West Indians have just arrived in London. While one man looks confidently at the camera, another shies away from attention. Between 1948 and 1970, almost half a million West Indians crossed the Atlantic to live in Britain. Known as the Windrush Generation, after the ship that carried the first wave, this period of immigration sparked a new stage of British multiculturalism. At one point, the NHS exclusively recruited Jamaicans and Barbadians.

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HISTORY IN THE NEWS



CyArk data has already been used practically, to assess earthquake damage in Bagan, Myanmar

DIGITAL HERITAGE PROJECT UNVEILED

Now you can explore global heritage sites without hopping on a plane

Google has teamed up with digital heritage preservation company CyArk to create a record of heritage sites around the world – including some of those at the greatest risk of destruction – by rendering them in 3D. The project, called Open Heritage, lets you explore them from the comfort of your own home.

Models of 26 sites can be viewed online so far. They include ancient Corinth, the ruins of the Mayan city of Chichén Itzá and the relatively modern Waitangi Treaty Grounds. Users can walk through the sites virtually to discover facts about each. An

interactive 3D story about the ancient Myanmar city of Bagan has also been created, including narration by historian Bettany Hughes.

CyArk was established after founder Ben Kacyra saw footage of the Taliban destruction of Buddhist statues in Afghanistan, after which he became determined to record our monuments for the future. It was a vision shared by Google.

“One of the main motivations behind this project is to bring the story of our global history at risk to the public’s attention and learn about the tools we have available to preserve



and share it with future generations,” says Chance Coughenour, project lead and Google’s digital archaeologist.

The project is accessible online, via dedicated iOS and Android apps and, for a fully immersive experience, through virtual reality headsets. It’s hoped that more locations will be added in future.

“This is a global-scale project ... and the first group of heritage data it includes is only the beginning,” says Coughenour. <https://artsandculture.google.com/project/cyark>

SIX OF THE BEST...

Historical writings committed to stone.....p14



YOUR HISTORY

African-history professor Hakim Adi.....p17



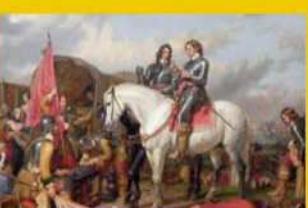
YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

Man's best friend saves the World Cupp18



THIS MONTH IN... 1645

Charles I botches the Battle of Naseby.....p20



TIME CAPSULE: 1923

Significant events from one year in historyp22



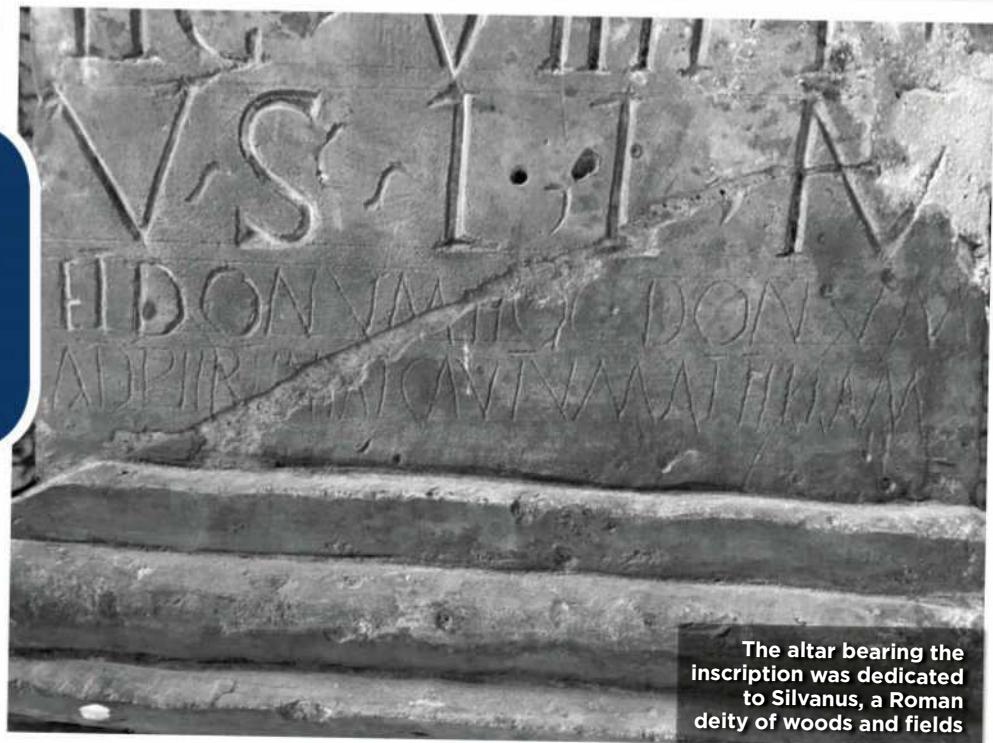
RARE PIECE OF ROMAN POETRY DECIPHERED

A Roman inscription discovered more than 100 years ago boasts comedic origins

Before the Roman invasion in AD 43, writing culture was virtually non-existent in ancient Britain. Finding inscriptions from this time is rare. Now, one of them, found in York in 1884, has now been identified as something even rarer – Roman poetry.

Prof Peter Kruschwitz from the University of Reading has been studying the small inscription, found on a broken piece of altar from a temple in which sacrifices were held. On it, he identified a line of iambic senarius, a common meter used in Roman comedies for dialogue without musical accompaniment.

The inscription reads: "I shall touch it with care and respect, and this gift, let the gift pertain." It is likely to be one of the earliest examples of ancient poetry found in Britain, with only 23 other examples thought to have been identified.



The altar bearing the inscription was dedicated to Silvanus, a Roman deity of woods and fields

This inscription sits below a larger section of text and was originally believed to have been added at a later date, but archaeologists now believe it was part of the original design. Using small characters signalled the transition from prose to verse as well as being a means of drawing the reader closer.

"This phrase is crucial evidence that the Romans did not intend monumental texts to

be read in silence, but rather act as binding declarations of respect to a sacred monument," says Kruschwitz.

"What is even more interesting is the often-overlooked practice of encouraging the reader to make physical contact with an inscribed object as part of a broader ritual, by quite literally drawing them close through the text design."

SIX OF THE BEST... INSCRIPTIONS

Our pick of the best examples of historical writings



1 THE ROSETTA STONE

This invaluable stone, found in 1799, unlocked the world of Ancient Egypt. Featuring Egyptian and Greek, it allowed experts to translate Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics.



2 COLOSSI OF MEMNON

Built for Pharaoh Amenhotep III, these impressive statues were said to sing. When Emperor Hadrian later visited, noble woman Julia Balbilla etched her memories of the trip.



3 BLACK DEATH GRAFFITI

Hertfordshire suffered greatly during the Black Death and St Mary's Church in Ashwell serves as a reminder. Graffiti carved into the walls calls the year 1349 "wretched".



4 THE DISPILIO TABLET

Found in a Neolithic village on Lake Kastoria in Greece, the unknown text on this wooden tablet has been dated 5260 BC; much earlier than writing was thought to have developed.



5 ORACLE BONES

Chinese is one of the oldest writing systems still in use. The earliest examples are Oracle Bones. Made of turtle shells and used for divination, they date back to the 13th century BC.



6 THE KISH TABLET

This limestone tablet, found in modern-day Iraq, dates from c3500 BC. The inscriptions are proto-cuneiform signs (images). This tablet is one of the earliest forms of this script.

TIME PIECE

A look at everyday objects from the past

DEFENDED BY A DEMON

The medieval Koreans were a superstitious bunch

The unification of Korea during the 7th century AD led to a blossoming culture based around Buddhism. Protection from evil spirits was important and so 'demon tiles' were placed on homes, palaces and temples. Their terrifying beast masks were believed to be guardians that would protect the buildings they were on. The beasts, typically depicted with bulging eyes and flared nostrils, were known as 'Kwimyon'. This example was found at Malbang Temple in South Korea.



René and Luca's find is the largest linked to Bluetooth in the region

IN THE NEWS

TEENAGER STUMBLES ACROSS VIKING HOARD

A thousand-year-old hoard relating to Danish king Harald Bluetooth has been uncovered

Thirteen-year-old Luca Malaschnitschenko probably didn't expect to find more than a few bits of rubbish when he went metal-detecting on Rügen, a German island in the Baltic Sea.

Instead, along with amateur archaeologist René Schön, the teen discovered a silver coin. After alerting Germany's archaeological office, a dig was planned with the boy's help. They discovered a hoard of around 600 coins as well as brooches and a Thor's hammer.

Based on the dates on the coins, experts believe they are linked to 10th-century Viking Harald Blåtand Gormsson, remembered for uniting Denmark.

Nicknamed Bluetooth after a dead chomper with a bluish tint, his name was given to the modern technology as its purpose is to unite people as Gormsson did in Denmark.

The location of the hoard lends credence to the theory that Bluetooth fled to Germany after being deposed by his son, Sweyn Forkbeard.

HISTORY IN COLOUR

Colourised photographs
that bring the past to life



See more colourised pictures by
Marina Amaral [@marinamaral2](https://twitter.com/marinamaral2)

INDIAN CLOTH MERCHANTS, c1875

These merchants in 19th-century Madras are presenting their wares. Now known as Chennai, the city is also home to a handwoven, typically plaid fabric that bears its name. Traditionally associated with Indian peasants, the cloth became a status symbol in 1930s America as only the rich could afford it during the Great Depression.

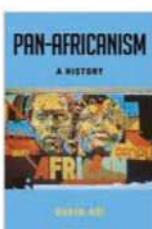


GETTY

YOUR HISTORY

Hakim Adi

The scholar of African history tells us why he'd like to chat with Joseph Stalin, and the reason he thinks the heroes of the past owe a debt to those around them



Hakim Adi's latest book, *Pan-Africanism: A History*, will be published in August

The five-month battle of Stalingrad ended with the surrender of 330,000 Germans



Q If you could turn back the clock, which single event in history would you want to change?
The start of inequality between rich and poor, men and women, rulers and ruled, haves and have nots, those with rights and without rights, those classed as superior and inferior. That event.

Q If you could meet any figure from history, who would it be?
A few hours with Joseph Stalin would be interesting. This year is the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad, which turned the tide against Nazi Germany in World War II. Stalin was the main military and political leader throughout the war, but had also led the economic transformation of the Soviet Union from 1924 onwards, remodelling that country into a superpower and enabling the defeat of the Nazis.

Q If you could visit any historical landmark in the world tomorrow, where would you go?
The Great Pyramid at Giza. I've seen it twice, but it never ceases to amaze no matter how many television documentaries there are that try to explain how it was built. It shows the great importance of Africa's history. The pyramid is enormous and it's difficult to photograph all of it from close range. Then to imagine how it would have looked 5,000 years ago, originally covered in sandstone and gleaming in the sun – breathtaking!

Q Who is your unsung history hero?
The nameless majority of people are usually heroes, because history is often written in a way that highlights individual figures who could achieve nothing on their own. It is ordinary people who create everything, who demand and fight for change, and who give their lives in wars and revolutions. It is the people who are the history makers.

“It is ordinary people who create everything, who demand and fight for change”

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

Another timeless front page from the archives

THE WORLD CUP IS STOLEN

With the police stumped, it fell to man's best friend to save the day

In 1966, England managed to win and lose the FIFA World Cup in the same year. Prior to the tournament, while on display at a stamp exhibition in Westminster Central Hall in London, the Jules Rimet trophy was stolen from under the noses of its guards.

There were supposed to be two of them standing beside the trophy case at all times during opening hours, but on 20 March, the second day of the exhibition, they failed in their duty. That same day, a church service took place in another part of the building, filling it with people.

During their noon circuit, the guards discovered that the rear doors of the building had been forced open and the display cabinet broken into. The trophy, which had been awarded to World Cup winners since 1930, was gone.

A thin man hanging around earlier in the day was all the police had to go on. The thief ignored the stamp collection – valued at around £3 million – taking only the £3,000 trophy.

Three days later, the Football Association received a ransom note. An undercover police officer took fake money to an arranged spot and met Edward Bletchley, a petty thief. He was

arrested, but didn't have the cup, insisting he was only a middleman. No-one else was ever found regarding the crime.

WHAT A PICKLE

Seven days after the theft, a collie called Pickles alerted his owner, David Corbett, to a newspaper-wrapped package in a hedge near his home in south London. The pooch had sniffed out the abandoned World Cup.

Pickles became a minor celebrity after his discovery, and both man and dog were invited to the celebration meal after England won the tournament in July; he was even allowed to eat from his owner's plate. Pickles died the following year, but such was his legacy that his collar is on display at the National Football Museum.

This wasn't the last time the World Cup was stolen. In 1970, the trophy was gifted to Brazil in perpetuity after they won the tournament for a third time, and a new one designed for future World Cups. The original was stolen from the Brazilian Football Confederation building in 1983; it hasn't been seen since. ☀



FOOL'S GOLD
The golden trophy
was actually gilded
silver, and worth far
less than the stamps
the thief ignored



MOVIE STAR
Pickles starred
in the film
*The Spy with a
Cold Nose* and
appeared on
Blue Peter

THIS MONTH IN... 1645

Anniversaries that have made history

THE BATTLE OF NASEBY

The first outing of parliament's New Model Army irrevocably neutered the royalist cause in the first British Civil War

With dense fog hanging over Naseby in Northamptonshire, the opposing armies of King Charles I and his disgruntled parliament struggled to see each other across the battlefield. It was 14 June 1645, three years into the first of the British Civil Wars, and so far neither had managed to inflict a decisive defeat on the other. Naseby was where that would change: within three hours, Charles's chances of reasserting his authority had all but evaporated.

Relations between monarch and parliament had broken down in January 1642, when Charles, maintaining his divine rights as King, stormed the House of Commons to arrest five MPs for treason. The men weren't there, and Charles left unsatisfied and with parliament set against him. Within six months, both factions had raised their standards and were in open warfare.

The prelude to this particular clash came in May 1645 with the royalist sacking of Leicester, after which Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell were swiftly ordered to bring the King to battle. In the fighting that followed, the royalists suffered devastating losses – nearly 1,000 dead or wounded and 5,000 captured. Parliamentary losses were around 400.

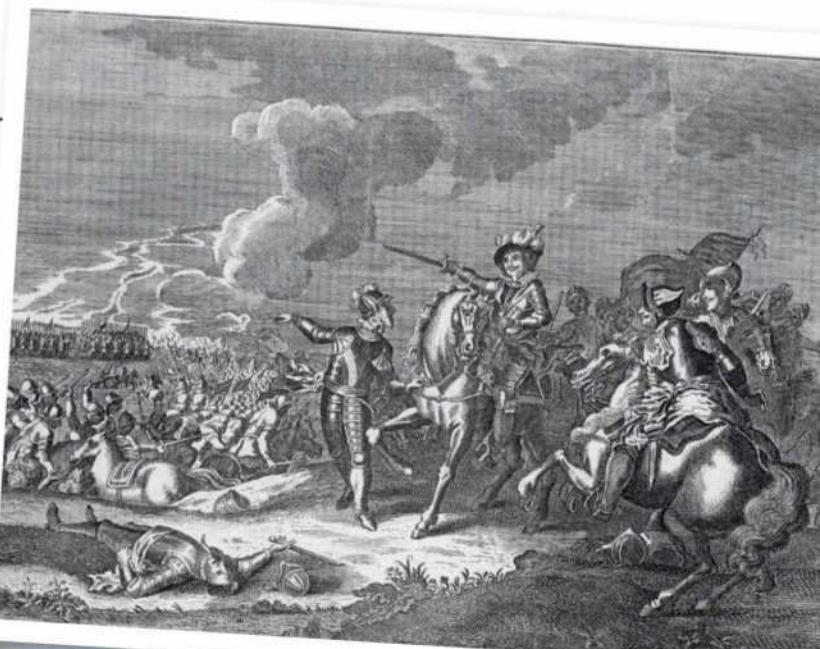
Blame for the defeat is often laid at the door of the Earl of Carnwath, who grabbed the bridle of Charles's horse to stop the King from charging into the fray to rally his men. Some of the royalist troops saw this as a sign to retreat, and they abandoned their positions.

Charles wasn't able to muster an army as strong again and within a year parliament had snuffed out all organised royalist resistance. The King went on the run trying to rally support, until he was finally handed over to parliamentary forces in January 1647. ◎



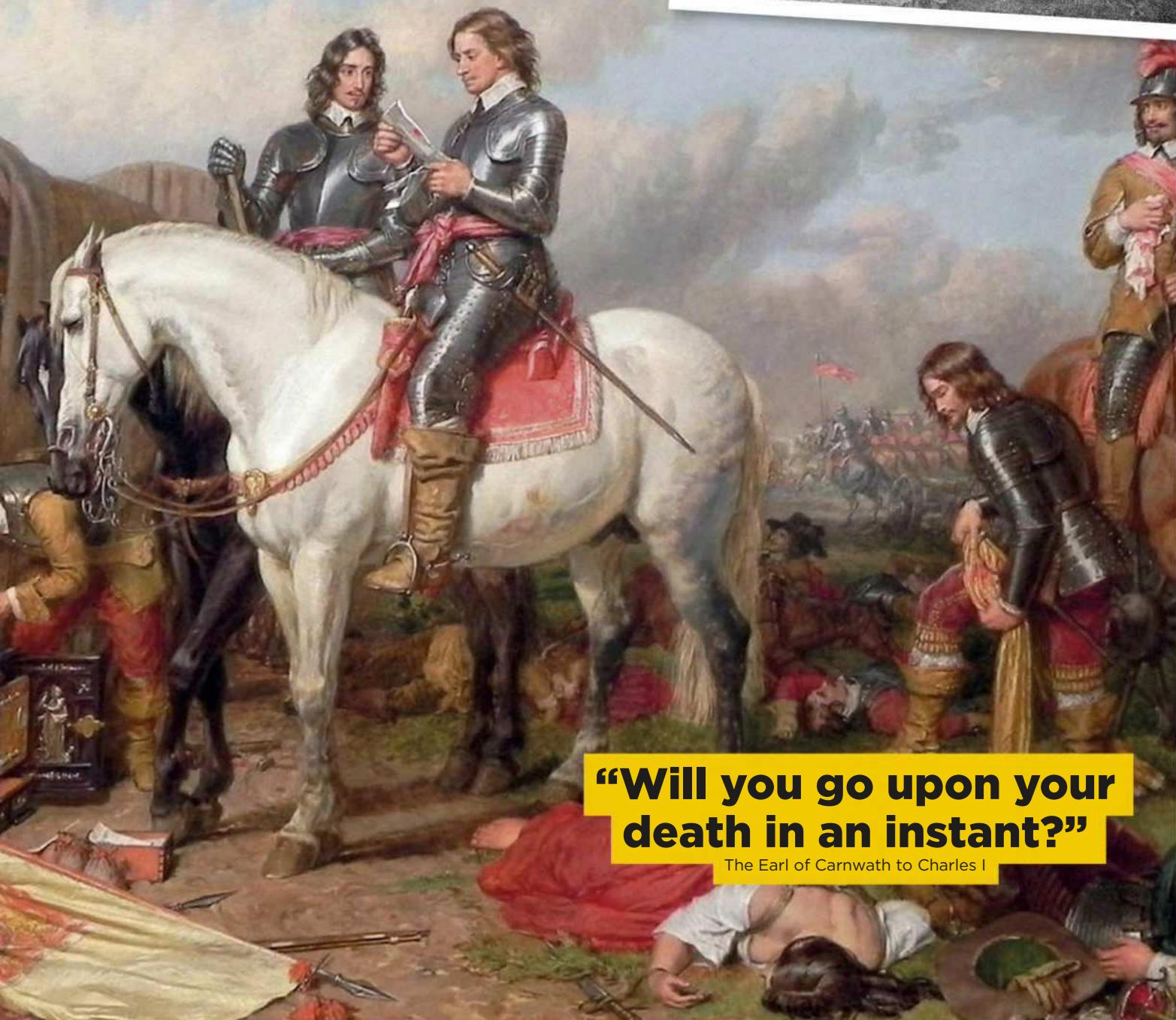
A CLEAR VICTORY

MAIN: Fairfax and Cromwell discovered the 'King's Cabinet' amongst the abandoned Royalist baggage train. It contained damaging documents, including proof Charles sought the help of Irish Catholics
RIGHT: The Earl of Carnwath grabs hold of the King's bridle, causing a retreat



"Will you go upon your death in an instant?"

The Earl of Carnwath to Charles I



TIME CAPSULE 1923

Snapshots of the world from one year in the past



In July 1923, illustrator Walt Disney moved to Hollywood for a fresh start, after his Kansas-based animation studio Laugh-O-Gram had gone bust. That same year, he formed the Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio with his businessman brother Roy, and they found early success with the Alice Comedies cartoon

series. Disaster came in 1928, when the studio lost its flagship character, Oswald the Lucky Rabbit, to a contract loophole. This wasn't the death knell it first seemed, as within a few months they had created a new one who would eclipse poor Oswald: a certain Mickey Mouse.

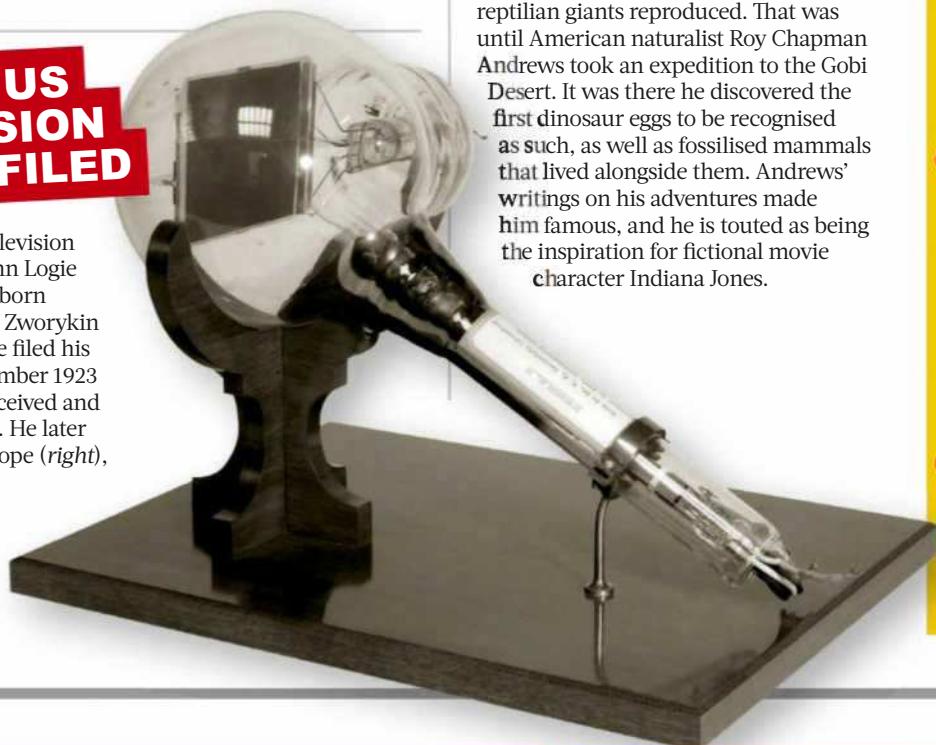


TURKEY BECOMES A REPUBLIC

Once one of the most powerful dynasties of Europe and the Middle East, defeat in World War I saw the Ottoman Empire occupied and partitioned by the Allies. War hero Mustafa Kemal led the Turkish National Movement against the occupying forces for four years, concluding with the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne. It recognised the Turkish Republic as the successor of the defunct empire; Kemal became its president and was later given the name Atatürk – ‘father of the Turks’.

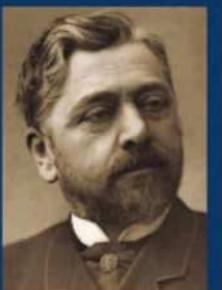
FIRST US TELEVISION PATENT FILED

Many believe the television was invented by John Logie Baird, but Russian-born American Vladimir Zworykin was years ahead. He filed his first patent in December 1923 for a system that received and transmitted images. He later created the iconoscope (right), a camera tube used in broadcasting for nearly ten years.



DIED: 27 DECEMBER GUSTAVE EIFFEL

Remembered for the Parisian tower bearing his name, French engineer Gustave Eiffel built some of the most recognisable structures in the world – including the Statue of Liberty. A scientist at heart, he experimented with aerodynamics and meteorology for the last 30 years of his life. He died at the age of 91.



ANDREWS DISCOVERS DINOSAUR EGGS

Although scientists had been studying dinosaurs for over 200 years, by the 1920s they were still unsure how the reptilian giants reproduced. That was until American naturalist Roy Chapman Andrews took an expedition to the Gobi Desert. It was there he discovered the first dinosaur eggs to be recognised as such, as well as fossilised mammals that lived alongside them. Andrews' writings on his adventures made him famous, and he is touted as being the inspiration for fictional movie character Indiana Jones.

ALSO IN 1923...

16 FEBRUARY

Howard Carter opens the door to Tutankhamun's burial chamber, revealing the ornate sarcophagus and sparking a resurgence in interest in Egyptology.

28 APRIL

The original Wembley stadium opens its doors for the first time, to host the FA cup final between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham United. It took just 300 days to build.

24 MAY

After nearly a year of skirmishes and failed attempts at peace, a ceasefire to the Irish Civil War is finally declared. It takes another two months for the war to officially end.

18 JULY

The Matrimonial Causes Act 1923 receives Royal Assent. Originating from a private members' bill, the act grants women the right to divorce their husbands on the grounds of adultery without having to prove 'additional faults'.

28 SEPTEMBER

The first edition of the world's first broadcast (and later television) listings magazine, *Radio Times*, is published.

BORN: 17 SEPTEMBER HANK WILLIAMS

Known as the King of Country, Hiram 'Hank' Williams had humble beginnings. Born in Alabama, he brought his style of hillbilly country music to the mainstream charts with hits like *Your Cheatin' Heart* and influenced Elvis Presley and Bob Dylan. He was only 29 when he died of heart failure due to substance abuse.

GRAPHIC HISTORY

THE LORE OF STONEHENGE

The myths and mystery of the ancient landmark on Salisbury Plain

Stonehenge is famous for both its broken circles of stone arches and as an enduring source of mystery and wonder. What was it used for? And why was it made? Definitive answers to these questions continue to elude us.

What we do know is that Stonehenge was not built in one swoop, but over hundreds of years. The earliest evidence of a monument, in the guise of five pits, dates to c8500-7000 BC; three of these are believed to have held large pine posts, but we know nothing further. The next step came in c3000 BC, when the circular ditch and bank were created, enclosing an area 100 metres across. In c2900-2600 BC, an all-timber monument was erected. After this point wood would give way to stone, beginning with the 'sarsens' that form the central ring and horseshoe.

Work continued intermittently from 2600 BC until around 1500 BC, when Stonehenge became the monument you see here. This is the height of its magnificence – before age, neglect and modern road building took their toll.

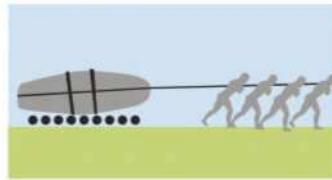
STATION STONES
Four outlying stones formed a rectangle around the central monument, though their purpose is unclear. Only two survive.

Y & Z HOLES
Twin rings of 30 and 29 almost identical pits, the final structural addition to Stonehenge.

AUBREY HOLES
A ring of 56 pits, just within the ditch. They probably held wood or stone pillars.

MOVING AND MAKING

The stones used in the capped circle and horseshoe are sandstone 'sarsens' from the Marlborough Downs, 20 miles from Stonehenge. The rest – known as 'bluestones' – come from much farther afield; geologists traced them to western Wales, 140 miles away. How did our Neolithic ancestors transport them across those colossal distances and create the famous trilithons? This is the current theory.



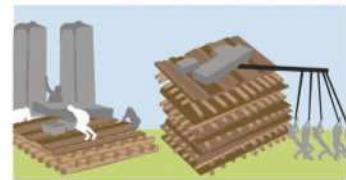
MOVING

Wooden poles were used to lift each stone onto track of log rollers. It was then harnessed and pulled across the countryside.



RAISING

Each stone was pushed into a sloping hole and then heaved upright, possibly with the aid of weights. The sloping edge was filled in with rubble.



CAPPING

A timber frame was used to slowly raise the horizontal lintel stones until they could be slotted into place atop the uprights.



IT'S NOT EVEN A REAL HENGE

Archaeologists consider a henge as having a ditch on the inside and a bank on the outside; Stonehenge is the other way around, so it's not a true henge.

HEEL STONE

Thought to have astronomical importance, it is the only sarsen stone that has not been reshaped.

WHAT WAS IT FOR?

SLAUGHTER STONE

Rainwater that pools on this now-fallen stone turns red – spawning an erroneous belief it was blood seeping out from past sacrifices. The redness is really caused by algae interacting with iron minerals within the rock.



DRUIDIC RITES?

Druids might have co-opted Stonehenge, but they didn't build it – radiocarbon dating shows the stones pre-date the Druids by several hundred years.



ASTRONOMY?

The Heel Stone aligns with the sunrise of summer solstice and the sunset of winter solstice, suggesting an astronomical purpose – possibly to mark the passing of the seasons.

HAMMER HORROR

Prior to 1900, visitors were given hammers and chisels on arrival so they could take a piece of the monument home with them.



CEMETERY?

More than 50,000 bone fragments from over 60 cremations were interred in the Aubrey Holes that ring the inner edge of the ditch.



HEALING?

Why were the bluestones brought so far? One theory is that they were thought to have healing properties, similar to the waters of Lourdes, attracting sick pilgrims from far and wide.

BARROWS

There are two Bronze Age burial mounds within the monument's ditch. Another 300 can be found within a two-mile radius of the monument.

£6,600

The amount Cecil Chubb paid for Stonehenge at auction in 1915. It was a gift for his wife – a gesture that went down like a stone. Three years later, he gifted it again, this time to the nation.

HISTORY

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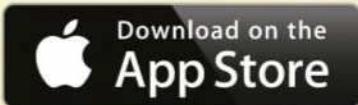
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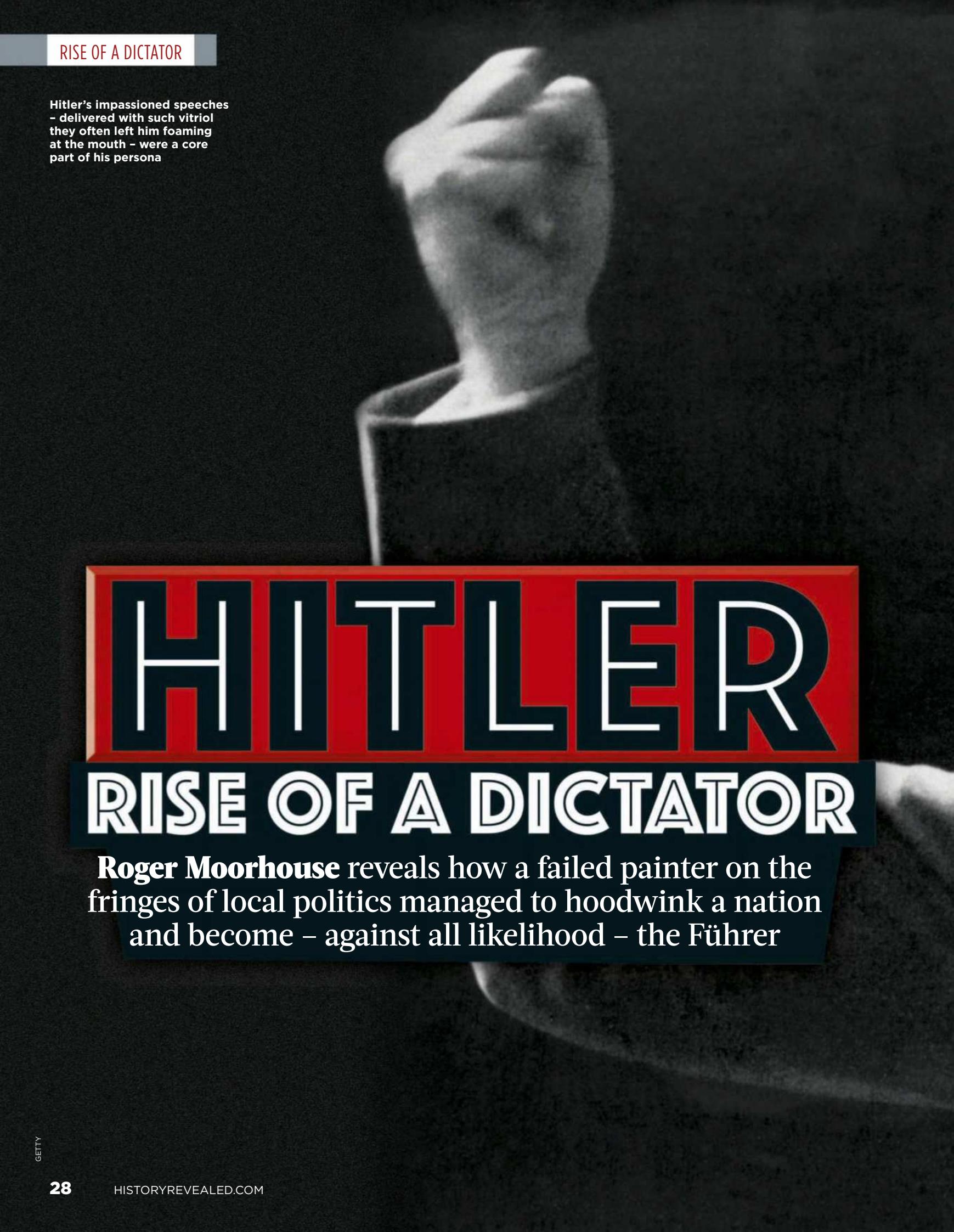


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HISTORY
REVEALED *Bringing the past to life*

Hitler's impassioned speeches
- delivered with such vitriol
they often left him foaming
at the mouth - were a core
part of his persona



HITLER

RISE OF A DICTATOR

Roger Moorhouse reveals how a failed painter on the fringes of local politics managed to hoodwink a nation and become – against all likelihood – the Führer



In October 1922, Munich photographer Heinrich Hoffmann received an intriguing telegram. He was used to getting picture commissions, but the request – from an American photographic agency – was remarkable, because it offered the (then) huge fee of \$100 for a picture of a little-known Munich politician. That politician's name was Adolf Hitler.

Hitler was a relative newcomer to the Munich political scene. He had first emerged late in 1919, as an impassioned speaker for the nationalist German Workers' Party (DAP), a small clique of disgruntled right-wing misfits. By the following spring, however, he had effectively engineered a takeover of the party, giving it the direction he felt it had lacked and renaming it the NSDAP – adding 'National Socialist' to the title. By 1922, though Hitler's Nazi Party (as it was known) was making some political progress, it was still largely a Munich phenomenon. Hitler was barely known outside of Bavaria.

In such circumstances, Hoffmann's interest was piqued, and when he began to make enquiries about fulfilling the request, he discovered the reason for the high price. Keen to raise funds for his party, Hitler was severely rationing his own image to that end, creating a mystique around himself and using his bodyguards to prevent unauthorised photographers from taking his picture. It was a canny move.

Hitler is often viewed as someone slightly otherworldly; a man so obsessed with his odious political mission that he cared little for the daily business of politics and resolutely aloof from frivolous concerns about

his image or his public profile. Yet, as this example clearly demonstrates, that assumption is wholly incorrect. Though Hitler was certainly a political obsessive, that did not imply a lack of concern for what we would now call public relations – the art of the political sell. At a time when few politicians were conscious of such matters, Hitler, conversely, paid great attention to them.

A VERY PUBLIC TRIAL

While Hitler was busy building that public profile, his first opportunity to grasp for power presented itself. In November 1923, with the country reeling from runaway hyperinflation, communist risings and a Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr, it appeared for a season that Germany itself would scarcely survive. Hitler sought to exploit the crisis by engineering a coup – the so-called Beer Hall Putsch – in which he and his supporters attempted to seize political power in Munich, as a prelude to a takeover in Berlin.

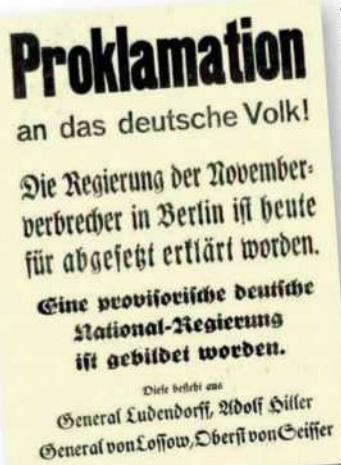
However, when Hitler and his followers met the guns of the Bavarian state police, on the Odeonsplatz in central Munich, the coup attempt collapsed in chaos. Arrested in the aftermath, Hitler was charged with treason and arraigned for trial, and many contemporaries speculated that it was the end of his political career. Hitler, however, had other ideas.

Though he briefly contemplated suicide, he resolved to use the platform provided to him by his trial

BELOW: A 1923 PROCLAMATION BY HITLER DECLARES: "A PROVISIONAL GERMAN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN FORMED"
BOTTOM: NSDAP TROOPS STORM THE CITY OF MUNICH

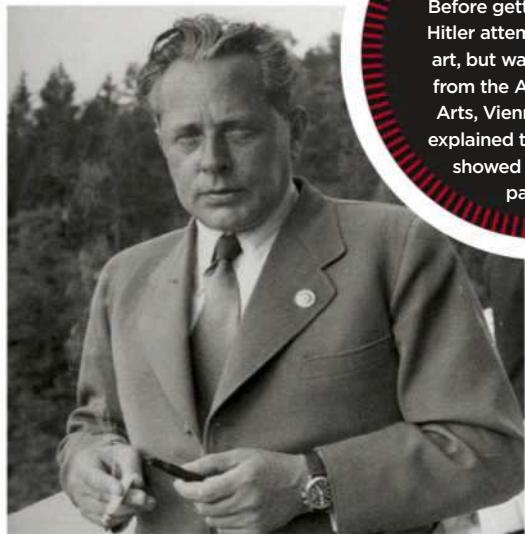
to proselytise for the Nazi cause. Shamelessly playing to the press gallery, and indulged by a sympathetic judge, Hitler was able to exploit the trial as a public relations opportunity, pouring scorn on Germany's political leaders and gaining a name for himself nationwide. At the close of proceedings,

he even goaded the court, ridiculing the insignificance of its deliberations: "It is not you, gentlemen, who pass judgement," he said. "You may pronounce us guilty a thousand times over, but the goddess of the eternal court of history will smile and tear to tatters the sentence of this court. For she acquits us." Hitler had been arraigned for trial alongside eight other 'leaders' of the coup attempt, yet such was his performance that by the



DID YOU KNOW?

Before getting into politics, Hitler attempted a career in art, but was twice rejected from the Academy of Fine Arts, Vienna. The director explained that his drawings showed "unfitness for painting".



Photographer Heinrich Hoffmann at Hitler's home in Berchtesgaden, in the Bavarian Alps



Paramilitary Heinrich Himmler holds an NSDAP flag during the Beer Hall Putsch, the event that would set him on a life in politics



Adolf Hitler enjoyed special treatment while serving in Landsberg Prison – as well as being given newspapers he was allowed hundreds of visitors, including some 40 guests for his 35th birthday party

**“HITLER WAS SEVERELY
RATIONING HIS OWN
IMAGE, CREATING A
MYSTIQUE AROUND
HIMSELF”**

PLAYING THE COURT**THE BEER HALL PUTSCH AND TRIAL**

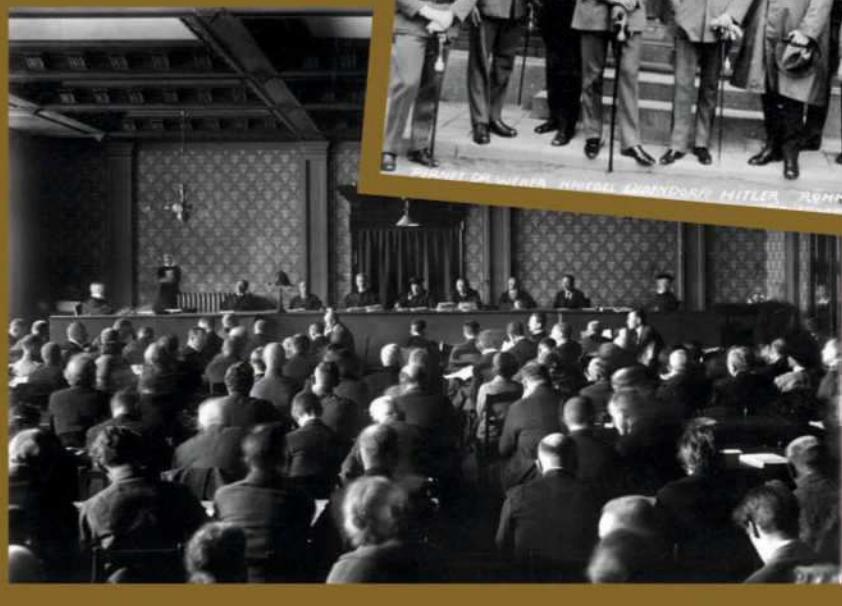
When Hitler was arraigned for trial in Munich in the spring of 1924, many contemporary commentators imagined that it would spell the end for the aspiring demagogue. Hitler had been arrested the previous November, a few days after leading his Nazi movement in a daytime march through central Munich, which was intended as a show of force, aiming at seizing power in Bavaria and then in Berlin; a reprise of Mussolini's March on Rome, which had brought the Fascist leader to power the previous year.

But, after sweeping aside a number of police pickets, Hitler's marchers finally met their match by the Feldherrnhalle on the Odeonsplatz, where a detachment of Bavarian police refused to back down and fired on the column. In the mêlée, 15 Nazis were killed along with one unlucky waiter nearby, who was caught in the cross-fire. Hitler, wrenched to the ground by the dying man beside him and shielded by his loyal bodyguard Ulrich Graf, escaped with only a dislocated shoulder. Despite its failure, the Putsch would become the founding legend of the Nazi movement.

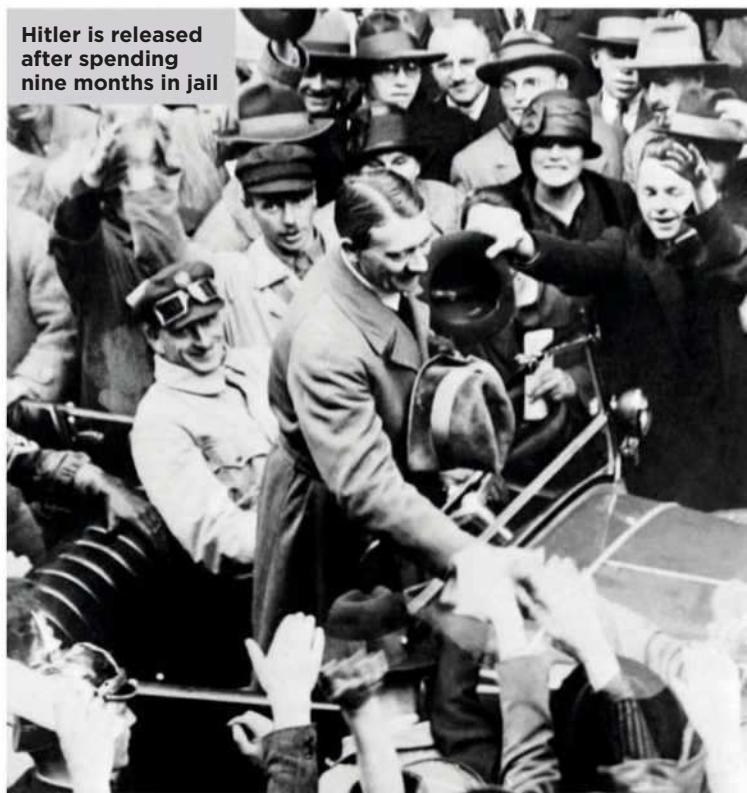
The subsequent trial was a complex affair. Hitler probably should have been sent for trial to the constitutional court at Leipzig, but Munich's political establishment was keen to keep the matter 'in house', for fear of giving oxygen to the rumours of official complicity with the Nazis. So, with a tame, sympathetic judge – Georg Neithardt – presiding, the trial opened in the Munich infantry school on 26 February.

Those hoping for Hitler's political demise were to be disappointed. He expertly played the court, assisted by Neithardt, and so reached a much wider audience than he had ever reached before. By the end of the trial, he had a national following for the first time, and had emerged as the undisputed leader of the German radical right.

RIGHT: Defendants in the Beer Hall Putsch trial. Hitler is fourth from right **BELLOW:** Judge Georg Neithardt (centre) opens the trial. His sympathetic treatment of Hitler gave the Nazi leader the platform he had been longing for



Hitler is released after spending nine months in jail



"LEDERHOSEN WERE OUT, SOBER SUITS AND TIES WERE IN"

end, he had become the senior partner. Though he was sentenced to five years detention, he had emerged as the leader of the German radical right.

GERMANY'S MESSIAH

In the years that followed, Germany recovered from the crisis of 1923, and Hitler – though released from imprisonment after only nine months – sank into relative obscurity, subjected as he was to a nationwide public-speaking ban. However, despite his enforced silence, he was far from inactive. He continued speaking to private audiences, and he worked hard to polish both his speaking skills and his public image. In this, the photographer Heinrich Hoffmann would play a crucial role, forging in the process a lasting and lucrative relationship with Hitler – one that history has often overlooked.

Throughout the 1920s, Hoffmann assisted Hitler in honing his public image, photographing him in a variety of outfits to establish those 'looks' that worked to Hitler's advantage, and those



that didn't. Lederhosen and SA caps were out, sober suits and ties were in. He also helped Hitler finesse the often elaborate gestures that he employed while speaking, photographing his subject in his Munich studio, before meticulously going through the images with Hitler to weed out those gestures and actions that appeared too ridiculous or overblown, and identify those that might be used again.

In this capacity, Hitler also engaged a former actor and self-styled mystic, Erik Jan Hanussen, who advised him on his presentation skills. Hanussen told him that, though his delivery was persuasive, he should employ a more expansive use of gesture and body language to enhance the effect that he had with his audience.

The results were impressive. As a speaker, Hitler quickly gained a formidable reputation, and his delivery was often described as inspirational, even as a quasi-religious experience. Though he spoke with only cursory notes, he was meticulous in his preparation, paying close attention to what he wore, the lighting or the layout of the stage. He would customarily



pause for a few moments before speaking, allowing a tense silence to ramp up the expectation. Then he would begin in a rather quiet, even hesitant manner, forcing his audience to listen intently to his words. In due course, he would begin to raise his voice, stressing certain words and syllables, elaborately rolling his 'r's, becoming more expressive and impassioned, and employing the gestures that he had so

ABOVE: By capturing his rehearsals on camera, Hitler and Hoffmann could decide on which gestures to use during public speaking
LEFT: Erik Jan Hanussen mentored Hitler in dramatic effect

diligently rehearsed with Hanussen and Hoffmann. Over two hours or so, Hitler would range widely – at times angry, scornful, even darkly funny – expertly channelling the hopes, fears and prejudices of his audience. By the end, he would be physically exhausted, bathed in sweat and emotionally drained. His audience, more often than not, were spellbound.

In private, too, Hitler developed a persona. He could often be socially awkward. He found ordinary conversation difficult and had a predisposition to rant and preach. And, as his secretary Christa Schroeder recalled, he had the habit of holding eye-contact when meeting someone for >

**"HE HAD NO EQUALS
AND NO MENTORS,
ONLY FOLLOWERS"**

Hitler clutches the *Blutfahne* ('Blood Flag') – a swastika flag used in the Beer Hall Putsch that became soaked in the blood of three of the NSDAP storm troopers who died. It was subsequently used for ceremonial purposes



the first time, as if to mesmerise them, or peer into their soul. Much of this, too, was part of the act – fostering a sense that he was a man apart, not like other politicians, not entirely of this world.

The result, by around 1930, was a carefully constructed public profile. From the zealous fervour of his speeches to his simple dress sense and social awkwardness, Hitler was selling a novel vision to his followers and to the wider German public, offering national redemption, a ‘new Germany’, a ‘new man’, a ‘new Jerusalem’.

That religious analogy is not misplaced. There was much in the ceremony of Nazism – and in the central role of Hitler himself – that strongly echoed religious ritual. The Nazi movement had its ‘martyrs’ – those killed in the Beer Hall Putsch. It had its ‘relics’, most important among them the ‘Blood Flag’, a swastika soaked in the blood of those same martyrs from 1923. It also had a ‘bible’ in the shape of Hitler’s *Mein Kampf* – a rambling, pretentious autobiography-cum-manifesto, which he wrote while imprisoned for treason in 1924.

At the centre of it all, of course, was Hitler himself – a lapsed Catholic who understood all too well the lure of the sacred. His public persona proclaimed him to be unlike his contemporaries; he was a genius, plucked from

obscurity by providence to pursue his vital mission. He had no equals and no mentors, only followers. He had emerged, fully formed, beholden to no-one, a man apart. He was not a politician – he was a messiah.

CRISIS OF CONVENIENCE

Remarkably perhaps, this public image – carefully crafted though it was – was not particularly successful by itself. Hitler’s Nazis languished in the polls through the 1920s, hampered not only by the speaking ban imposed upon their leader between 1925 and 1927, but also by the improvements in the German economy and stabilisation in domestic and international politics, all of which made Hitler’s radical vision less attractive. In 1928, for instance, the Nazi Party polled just 2.6 per cent of the vote nationally, coming a poor ninth in the election with barely 800,000 votes, just ahead of the German Farmers’ Party. For all his messianic pretensions, Hitler was scarcely getting his message across. His party was flirting with insignificance.

What changed, of course, was the Great Depression – the world economic crisis that resulted from the Wall Street



A memorial to the Nazi victims of the Beer Hall Putsch, 1935. It has since been removed

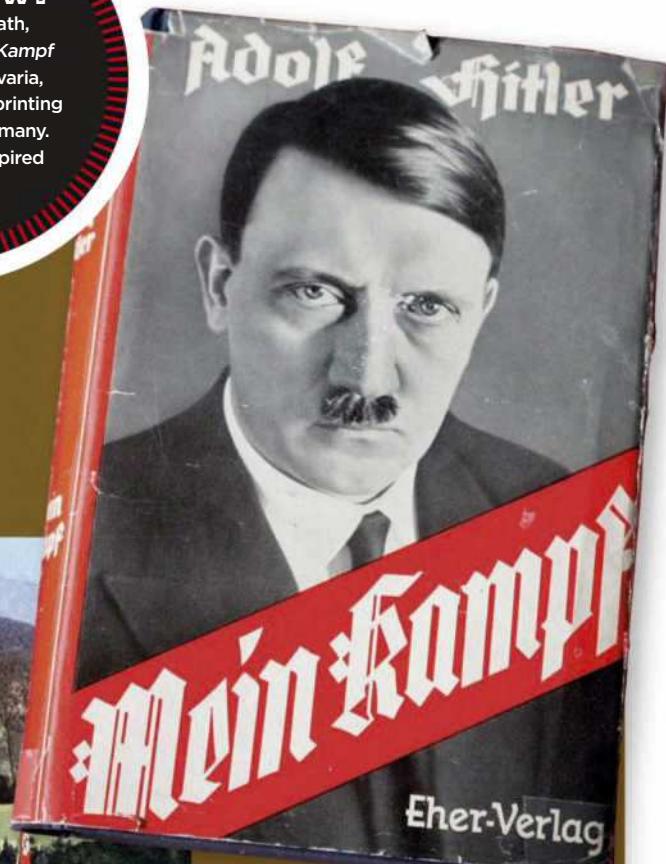
THE NAZI BIBLE

MEIN KAMPF

Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf* (or *My Struggle*) during his nine months imprisoned in Landsberg Prison in 1924. It was a curious book – part Nazi manifesto, part rose-tinted autobiography, with excursions into Hitler’s theories on race, anti-semitism, anti-Bolshevism, anti-capitalism, the uses of propaganda and the failings of democracy. It is famously turgid in style, so crammed with Hitler’s verbose musings that one reviewer dubbed it “Sein Krampf” (“His Cramp”).

Understandably, perhaps, sales were initially rather sluggish after the book was published in 1925, but they picked up as Hitler’s political stock rose. By 1933, it had already sold some 300,000 copies, and would sell some 12 million more in the years that followed, providing Hitler with a handsome personal

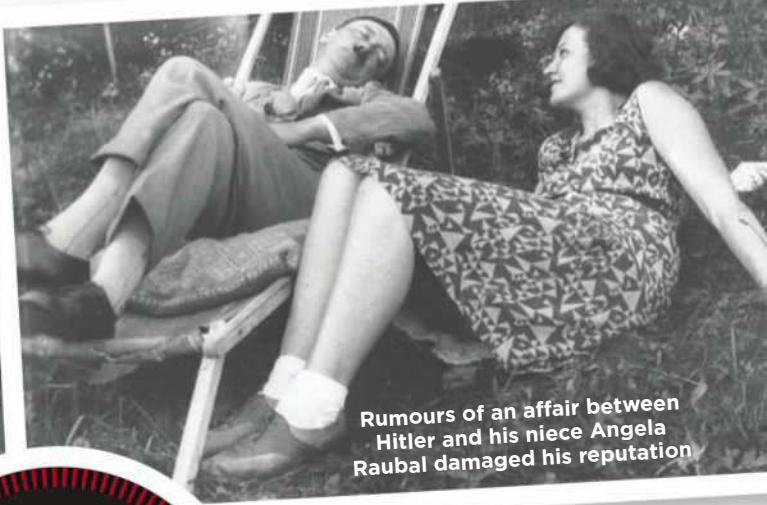
income, which – among other things – funded his purchase of the Berghof above Berchtesgaden. But, for all its ubiquity, it is an open question how many of the recipients of *Mein Kampf* actually managed to read it.



Profits from *Mein Kampf* (above) went towards the purchase of Hitler’s Berghof residence (left)



Germans queue up outside a bank during the Great Depression



Rumours of an affair between Hitler and his niece Angela Raubal damaged his reputation

Crash of October 1929. As foreign capital investment dried up in the aftermath, the German economic recovery stalled and was tipped into recession. Within months, German businesses were closing, staff were being laid off and wages were falling. By the end of 1930, German unemployment had already more than doubled to three million; by 1932, it would double again, totalling 30 per cent of the working population.

In such circumstances, Hitler's message of a radical reshaping of the economy and society found a ready echo. The German electorate, steeled perhaps against a single crisis, had endured two debilitating economic agonies in six years – the hyperinflation of 1923, and the Great Depression of 1929 – so it was little wonder, perhaps, that their faith in capitalism and democracy was

evaporating. It would primarily be Hitler's Nazis who reaped the electoral rewards, benefiting from a flight from the political centre that saw them rise from 2.6 per cent of the vote in 1928 to 37 per cent in 1932.

CHANGING TACK

However, just as the stars appeared to be aligning for Hitler, a new crisis erupted that threatened to derail his career and dent that polished public image. In September 1931, Hitler's 23-year-old niece, Angela 'Geli' Raubal, committed suicide in his Munich apartment, using his pistol. Raubal had been living with Hitler for some time, and the relationship appears – despite countless rumours to the contrary – to have been purely platonic. Vivacious and quick-witted,

DID YOU KNOW?

Hitler is recorded as an official nominee of the Nobel Peace Prize 1939. The nomination was swiftly withdrawn after the Swedish MP who had submitted it realised his joke had been taken seriously.

Raubal was Hitler's regular companion to cultural and political events, referring to him as Uncle Alf.

The reason for her suicide is not clear. There had been difficulties between the two in the months leading up to her death, with Raubal keen to move to Vienna to pursue a singing career, and Hitler adamant she should stay in Munich to complete her studies. She had also had a brief relationship with Hitler's chauffeur, Emil Maurice, which Hitler had disapproved of, and put an end to. It is perhaps most likely that Raubal, in a fit of melancholy, was looking for a way to give voice to her unhappiness. Her suicide may have been a cry for help gone tragically wrong.

In the aftermath, no speculation was too lurid for the German press, spurred – quite naturally – by Hitler's political opponents. The nature of the relationship between Raubal and her 'Uncle Alf' was an obvious focus, and the tabloids of the day conjectured wildly whether Hitler might be a masochist engaged in an

HITLER'S OPPORTUNITY THE WALL STREET CRASH

When the American stock market crashed in October 1929, the consequences were felt across the world, but perhaps most spectacularly in Germany. There, where the economic recovery of the 1920s had been largely funded by American loans and investments, the resulting removal of those funds tipped the German economy into a catastrophic deflationary spiral, with wages shrinking, businesses folding and a huge growth in unemployment.

This would have been difficult enough for the German people, but additionally their economy had only recently recovered from

the hyperinflation crisis of 1923, in which the money-printing policy of World War I, and its aftermath, caused the total collapse of the German currency. These two economic crises in tandem would have profound political consequences, weakening the already fragile public faith in capitalism and contributing to a paralysis in government, which in turn undermined the German political system. The primary beneficiary of all this upheaval was Hitler's Nazi Party, which duly rose to become the largest party in the parliament by 1932. In January of the following year, Hitler was appointed Chancellor of Germany.

Free meals are served to the unemployed during the Depression



**"IT IS LITTLE WONDER
THAT FAITH IN CAPITALISM
WAS EVAPORATING"**



One of the many propaganda images taken by Heinrich Hoffmann depicts Hitler arriving at a Nazi Party rally

incestuous affair, or that Raubal might have been pregnant with his child, or that she was murdered on his orders.

In response, the Nazi Party was forced into an urgent damage-limitation exercise, as their leader and their recent electoral gains risked being swept away by a rising tide of sordid innuendo. Hitler, for his part, issued a formal rebuttal of the rumours and demanded a retraction from the press. The party machine, meanwhile, mounted an attempt to repackage its leader. The oddball, otherworldly messiah-figure had now, overnight, become something of an electoral liability, so Hitler would be recast as a chaste, cultured aesthete; more statesman than prophet.

As so often, it was Heinrich Hoffmann who led the propaganda charge. In 1932, six months after Raubal's death, he published a glossy picture volume entitled *Hitler, wie ihn keiner kennt* (*The Hitler Nobody Knows*), which showcased Hitler's domesticity, portraying him as a man of simple pleasures, most at home in the Bavarian

mountains or alone with his dog.

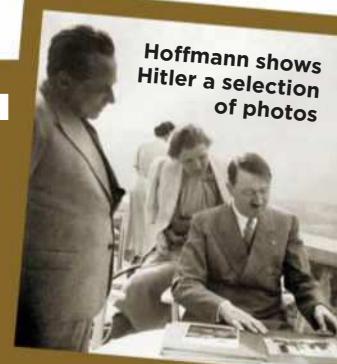
For the first time, Hitler's private life, or at least a sanitised facsimile of it, became a weapon in the public relations fight. Where previously what he did away from the political stage was kept deliberately opaque – messiahs, after all, did not have private lives – now it was harnessed to the political cause.

Hitler would be actively portrayed as an ordinary citizen; an educated and cultured bachelor; a man of old-fashioned Viennese manners; a kisser of ladies' hands; a gracious patron who enjoyed the open air, was kind to children and animals, and was above all passionately devoted to the German people. It was a fabricated image, of course, just as much as his earlier incarnation as a messiah had been, but it worked. The political fall-out from Raubal's death was restricted, and the Nazi bandwagon rolled on. In late January 1933, Hitler was appointed German

MAKING A MESSIAH

HEINRICH HOFFMAN

Heinrich Hoffmann was already an established Munich photographer when he first crossed Hitler's path in the early 1920s, but together with the Nazi leader, he would forge a hugely lucrative career. Though one of many photographers active during the Third Reich, Hoffmann was the only one who became part of Hitler's entourage. In the process, he would take some of the most iconic images of the period – from portraits and studio pieces to the drama of the Nuremberg Rallies. His role in helping to create Hitler's public image is still only poorly appreciated. Hoffmann died in 1957.



"HITLER'S PRIVATE LIFE BECAME A WEAPON"



The Hitler Nobody Knows was a propaganda book of informal photos taken by Hoffmann, published 1932



A young girl hands Hitler a gift. Images like these were widely shared in an attempt to portray him as a family man

Chancellor. Barely two months later, on 24 March, he forced the Enabling Act through the Reichstag using intimidation and coercion to secure votes. The act allowed Hitler to pass laws without scrutiny – elevating him to the position of dictator.

A MODERN POLITICAN

When examining Hitler's rise, it is conventional – and perfectly correct – to look primarily at those factors that were most directly influential: the economic crisis of 1929, the resulting collapse of the political centre, and the toxic sense of grievance and humiliation that had so poisoned German society in the 1920s. Yet, alongside those headline contributors, it is important also to examine the influence of less well-known factors. The invention, maintenance and metamorphosis behind Hitler's public image is one such element, and one that rarely receives the attention that it deserves.

In the modern day, every political figure is required, to some degree, to manufacture a public image. We regard it as essential. But what is remarkable here is that Hitler was doing it – and the extent to which he was doing it – in the 1920s, when few of his contemporaries were even aware of the dark arts of spin-doctoring and image management. In this respect, therefore, it is appropriate to regard Hitler as one of the first truly modern politicians. ☀

GET HOOKED

BOOK

Becoming Hitler: The Making of a Nazi by Thomas Weber (Basic Books, published November 2017) tracks Hitler's transformation from feckless would-be painter to a suave political messiah.



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On the 17th May 1943, a squadron of WWII's most successful night bombers prepared to embark on Operation Chastise. The courageous crews and iconic Avro Lancaster Bombers of 617 Squadron were led by Wing Commander Guy Gibson as they soared into military history as The Dambusters. Honour these brave men and their mighty planes on the landmark 75th anniversary of the Lancaster's active service with a limited edition watch.

Officially endorsed by the Lest We Forget Association, this handcrafted watch features an oversized crown and numerals, sleek hands inspired by WWII pilots watches and a genuine brown leather strap. The working timepiece mechanism is exposed, whilst the blue-toned face is adorned with a detailed rose gold-plated Lancaster design. The casing reverse is etched with a tribute to the WWII aircraft in addition to a depiction of three Lancaster Bomber's approaching the Möhne Dam.

Only 4,999 of these watches are available. To validate the limited edition, each watch is etched with the individual edition number on the reverse. Applications are now open and this offer is likely to attract great interest, and not just from watch collectors, so please apply promptly.

KEY DETAILS

EVENT: The 75th anniversary of the Lancaster's active service.

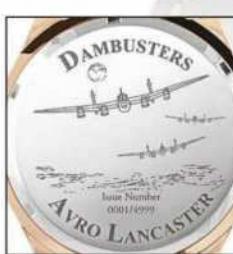
LIMITED RELEASE: Only 4,999 watches are available. Each is etched on the reverse with the individual edition number. The earlier your order the lower your watch number will be.

HIGH SPECIFICATION: This collectors' timepiece features exposed mechanism and rose gold-plated Lancaster design.

COULD BE YOURS FOR £129.95 (plus £9.99 S&H)*, payable in five interest-free instalments of £25.99 each. Pay nothing now.



Shown smaller than actual size. Watch bezel (inc. crown) measures 1.81 inches (4.6 cm) in diameter. Strap (inc. buckle) measures 7 inches (18 cm) in length x 0.75 inch (2 cm) in width.



The rear of the casing features a tribute to the Lancaster Bomber in addition to an engraved depiction of three Lancasters

FORMAL APPLICATION: DAMBUSTERS LANCASTER BOMBER MECHANICAL WATCH

DO NOT SEND ANY PAYMENT WITH THIS APPLICATION: if successful, you will be notified in writing within 7 days

YES, I wish to apply for _____ (Qty) of the 'Dambusters' Lancaster Bomber Rose Gold-Plated Mechanical Watch for just £129.95, payable in five interest-free instalments of £25.99 (plus £9.99 S&H). The watch is limited to just 4,999 editions. Each is etched with the individual edition number. A custom-designed presentation case and a Certificate of Authenticity are included free of charge.

I do not need to send any money now. If my application is successful I will be notified in writing within 7 days. I understand the watch is covered by your 120-day money-back guarantee. I confirm I am 18 years or over.

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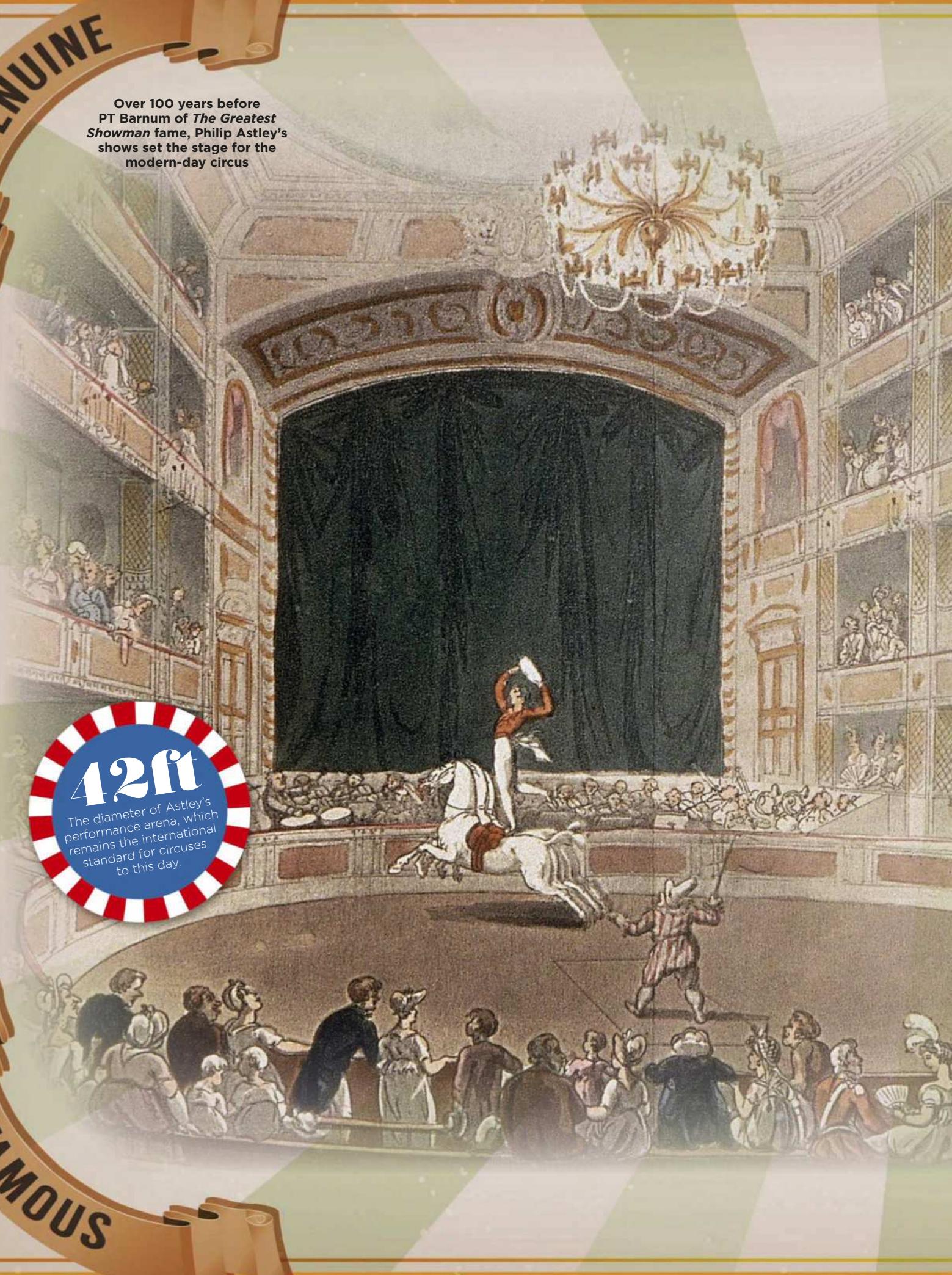
GENUINE

Over 100 years before
PT Barnum of *The Greatest
Showman* fame, Philip Astley's
shows set the stage for the
modern-day circus

42ft

The diameter of Astley's
performance arena, which
remains the international
standard for circuses
to this day.

FAMOUS



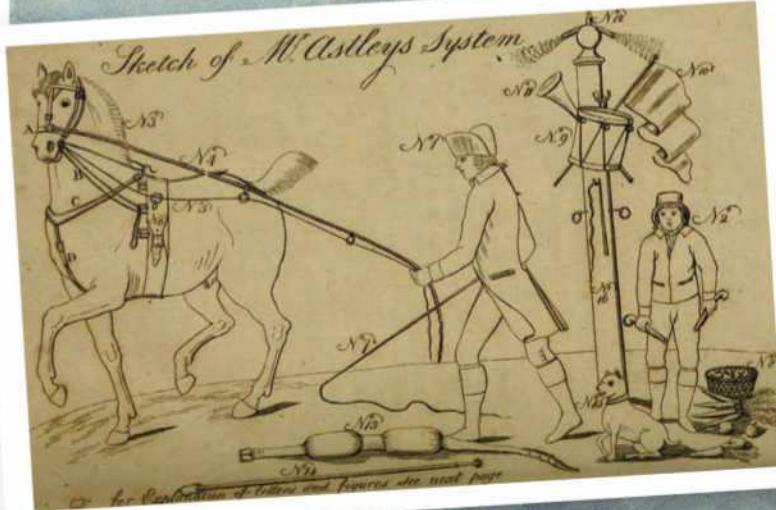
FATHER OF THE CIRCUS

Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls, roll up, roll up and join **Pat Kinsella** behind the scenes at Philip Astley's amphitheatre, as we celebrate 250 years of the circus



STUNNING

MARVELLOUS



Astley's circular arena (main) not only kept the performers in sight, it also allowed riders to take advantage of centrifugal forces and keep their balance while riding on the horses' backs (left)



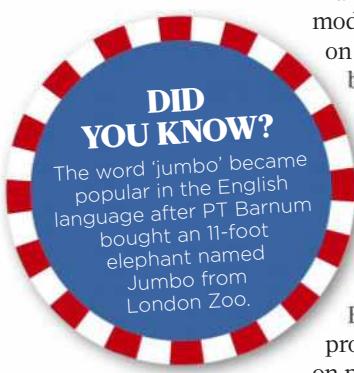
This year, Hugh Jackman bamboozled cinemagoers around the world with his all-singing, all-dancing depiction of the legendary American ringmaster, freak-show pimp and snake-oil salesman, PT Barnum, in *The Greatest Showman*. But entertainment aficionados who prefer the big top to the big screen are celebrating another very significant character, as the 250th anniversary of the modern-day circus rolls around.

Because, although Barnum is often perceived as the popular pioneer of travelling curiosity shows, the under-canvas, circle-based shenanigans that we all associate with the circus were actually conceived and combined just over 100 years before Barnum established his Grand Traveling Museum, Menagerie, Caravan & Hippodrome in 1871 – which, after a merger in 1881, would become the famed Barnum & Bailey Circus. The true father of the phenomenon emerged from the coal mines, cotton mills and market towns of northern England, not in a puff of smoke from the razzmatazz of America.

REDEFINING THE RING

Circuses – as in circular arenas used for artistic or sporting performances and public entertainment – have existed in many cultures for millennia, with evidence of them appearing in architectural ruins and historical texts from the Ancient Greeks, Roman Empire and Chinese Dynasties, among others.

The modern circus, though – the peripatetic carnival of clownery and controlled craziness, exotic animals and acrobatic antics, death-defying talent and turmoil in a tent that we



associate with the word today – can be traced directly back to the ideas and innovations of a colourful character called Philip Astley, from Newcastle-under-Lyme in Staffordshire, England.

In 1768, Astley – a master horseman, retired cavalry officer and veteran of the Seven Years' War – acquired the 'Ha'Penny Hatch', a patch of land near modern-day Waterloo in London, on the south bank of the Thames between London Bridge and Westminster Bridge.

A natural raconteur and self-promoter, Astley claimed the purchase was made possible by the chance discovery of a diamond ring in the street while he was crossing Westminster

Bridge, but a more probable and prosaic version of the story (based on public records) indicates that he came into an inheritance thanks to a wealthy great-uncle. Either way, Astley quickly built a basic amphitheatre on the site, which housed a horse-riding school with a ring. Here, he would teach in the morning and then perform tricks for the paying public in the afternoon.

While not revolutionary, this circular exhibition space, entirely surrounded by the audience, was a stroke of genius. Traditionally, theatres always positioned the public in front of the stage, and many of Astley's rivals in the field of daredevil horsemanship rode up and down a straight line, which naturally restricted how much of the action any of the spectators could see.

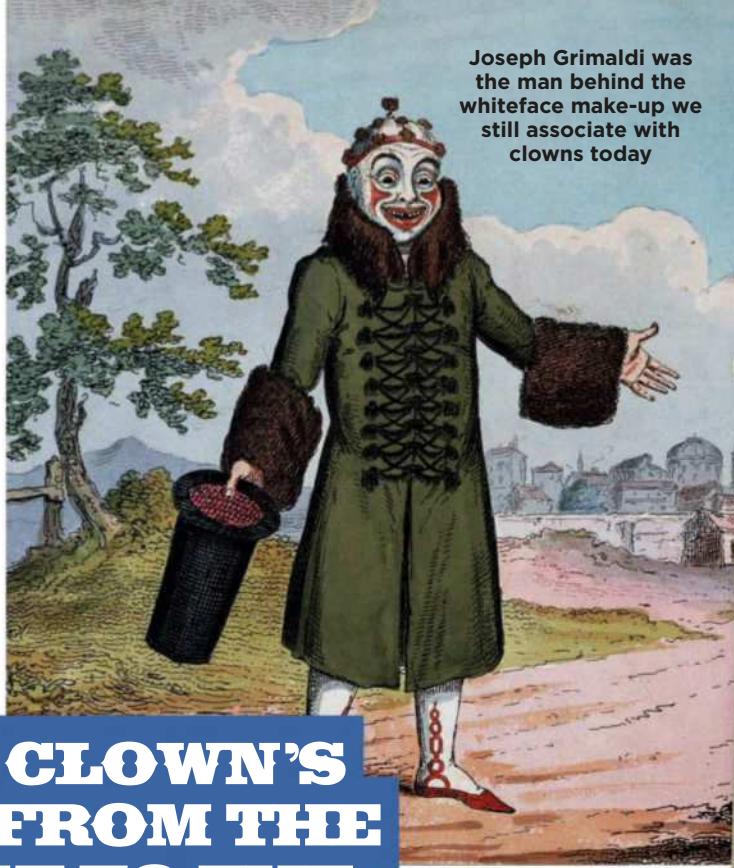
Although Astley's round arena wasn't completely unique, and he didn't invent

the concept, he certainly refined it. After starting off with a 62-foot-diameter ring, he later reduced it to 42 feet, which remains the international standard today because its dimensions are optimal for riders harnessing centrifugal and centripetal forces in order to stand up on the horses' backs during stunts.

Astley's bravery and talent for trick-riding and training steeds had been recognised during his time in the 15th Light Dragoons, when he apparently once rescued the Duke of Brunswick from behind enemy lines, and had been hand-selected to take part in the development of a new method of horse riding at Lord Pembroke's estate near Salisbury. After leaving the army, he decided to make a career by combining these attributes and setting up a manège.

Horseback trickery was a popular craze, and in these early shows, Astley also presented 'The Little Military Horse', a miniature pony he appeared to have trained to do feats such as answering maths questions, playing dead, firing a pistol and mind reading.

In 1770 – by which time he had secured a second lot on the corner of Stangate Street by Westminster Bridge – Astley began really diversifying, hiring jugglers, ropewalkers, musicians and a performer called Mr Merryman. This character was an early incarnation of a clown, marrying some of the antics of a traditional court jester with chaotic elements of the popular Italian theatre *commedia dell'arte*, which features a character called Harlequin, who has a magic baton capable of changing the scenery of the play when slapped on a surface (hence the term 'slapstick').



Joseph Grimaldi was the man behind the whiteface make-up we still associate with clowns today

"THE CLOWN'S LEAP FROM THE STAGE TO THE CIRCUS RING WAS COMPLETE"

This poster, advertising the arrival of Astley's son, gives us an idea of the kind of shows his circus put on – including magic tricks and "manly feats of horsemanship"

The irreverent Merryman interacted with the ringmaster and the riders, and rocked a quirky costume that incorporated an ornamental doublet with a frilly collar, striped hose and a perruque wig with three peacock feathers protruding from the top of it. Before long, he had adopted the exaggerated, painted-on facial expressions pioneered by the great pantomime actor of the era, Joseph Grimaldi, and the clown's theatrical leap from the stage to the circus ring was complete.

BIG TOP TAKES OFF

As the act evolved, so too did the arena in Lambeth, with Astley adding a roof to the wooden structure to protect the crowds from the elements, and building a stage where dramatic performances took place, including re-enactments of historical events and current affairs.

Astley's art features large in literature from the Victorian era, including within work by William Makepeace Thackeray. Jane Austen uses the amphitheatre as the location for an important scene in her 1815 novel *Emma*, and Charles Dickens, who references the venue several times in *The Old Curiosity Shop* and *Hard Times*, penned a short story titled *Astley's*, entirely about the place.

Surfing the success of his show, Astley began touring Europe and his acts were particularly popular in Paris, where he performed for Louis XV at Versailles in 1772. A decade later, he established the first purpose-built circus in France, the Amphitheatre Anglais in Paris. He ran this with the help of his son, John Philip Conway Astley – a rising riding star in his own right – until the French Revolution and subsequent war with England forced him to relinquish control of the business. Besides London and Paris, he also built numerous other amphitheatres in cities around Britain and across Europe, including in Dublin and Bristol.

The Westminster Bridge Road venue continued to be developed and improved, and by 1773, it was known as Astley's Amphitheatre. His success inspired other wannabe impresarios to launch similar shows, however. By 1782, Astley was facing competition right on his doorstep from Charles Hughes, a fellow horseman who had teamed up with popular pantomime author Charles Dibdin to open the Royal Circus and Equestrian Philharmonic Academy (which would later be known as the Surrey Theatre) near Blackfriars Bridge.

Hughes' Royal Circus was the first venue to feature the word 'circus' in >



Just arrived from Abroad, Young ASTLEY



Most affably for a few Nights only.

This present EVENING, At the AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster - Bridge,

Will be presented, for the first Time this Season, A great Variety of Manly Feats of HORSEMANSHIP, Interspersed with various Exercises of the MUSKET, in a full open Nave, and some exhibited in Boxes.

By Young ASTLEY, and his TROOP, Arrived Express from France, to conclude the present Series. The MARSH EXERCISES are exhibited in a very difficult Equitation Performance, while from their uncommon Variety and Velocity, form a singular Master to their Attendants. Full

For the first Time, will be performed in England, an Exercise called, STILL VAULTING,

Invented by Young ASTLEY, and performed by himself, demonstrating what might be practised by every Horseman, in order to familiarise more effectually the Body to the various Actions of the Horse. Second EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES.

(For the first Time this Season) on 2, 3, and 4 Horses, this Exercise on full Speed, in Circles, Circular and Circular, and never interrupted by another Person, except Young ASTLEY and his Pages; likewise a Young Lady, who will mount the Horse and ride in the same Exercise, after which, The Two CELEBRATED CLOWNS, will display a variety of Comical Actions, which will be never exhibited in England.

A Musical Piece, never exhibited, called

THE LAPLANDERS,

The Semyon, Driller, Mackinay, Madie, for mounting upon the Whole forming a striking View of the Country in Winter. Likewise a Musical Piece for the last Part called,

THE LOTTERY TICKET; or, Poor Cobler.

A new Dance for the first Time this Season called,

WHO STOLE THE SHEEP?

After which, various Experiments on

THE MAGIC TABLE; or, The little Harlequin turned Conjurer;

Experiments on the little Harlequin变成 Gold-Worm to change, and the Orange to a Frog, the Frog will be found in a Tea-Cup, a great Ulsterman from the Sun.

Experiments on the little Harlequin to change into a Number privately appointed by the Company.

Experiments on the little Harlequin to change into a Lady, Handkerchief to Twenty Pounds, and immediately transform it, and give it to the Owner.

Between the above show Experiments, etc, will be added,

THE DANCING DOGS. THE ENGLISH ROSE. GENERAL JACKO.

A MINUTER by TWO HORSES, rode by the Two ALBYS, Father and Son.

An ENTRE of HORSES in various Attitudes, the whole forming the greatest

Variety of Amusements ever exhibited in London.

By Doves, the much desired Pantomime (for the first Time this Season) called,

HARLEQUIN EMPEROR of the MOON.

With various Attractions and Additions, and a grand Procession of the Inhabitants of the Moon.

The Whole to conclude (by way of concluding the Series)

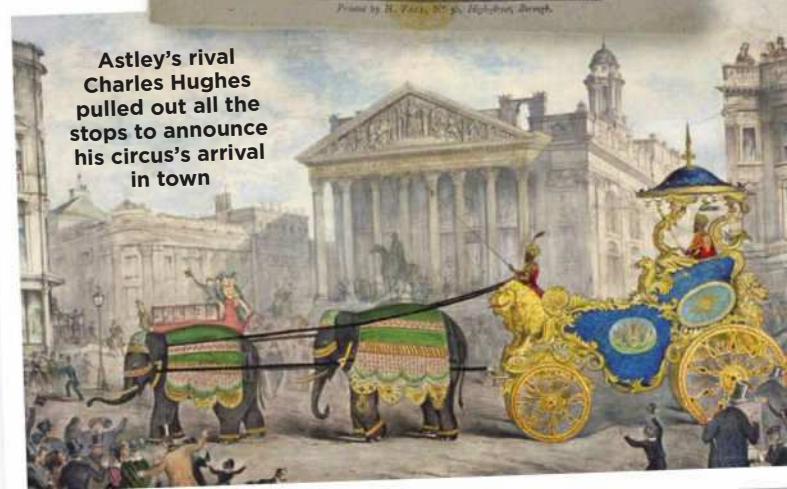
With a GRAND Show of Metamorphosis; or, La Fin curieuse de l'Amour.

Doors to be opened at half past FIVE, to begin precisely at half past SIX o'Clock.

BOXES 3/- PIT 2/- GALL. 1/- SIDE GALL. 6d.

Please to the Boxes to be taken at the Repository.

Please to H. Price, Draper, Highgate, Strength.



Astley's rival Charles Hughes pulled out all the stops to announce his circus's arrival in town

its name, and its establishment broke Astley's monopoly on the genre, but the cut and thrust of increasing competition was about to send the seeds of his innovative idea sailing across the Atlantic. In 1793, John Bill Ricketts, a former pupil of Charles Hughes, would launch America's first circus.

GRAND FINALE

Back in Britain, the original Astley Amphitheatre in Lambeth burned down in August 1794, but it was quickly rebuilt bigger and better than before, to become Astley's Royal Amphitheatre. A further fire consumed the building in 1802, and once again it rose from the flames in a form that was even more impressive, boasting London's largest stage and epic panoramic paintings by the famous Scottish artist John Henderson Grieve.

Now feted by the famous and enjoying the favour of the royal family, Astley was commissioned to stage a fireworks display on the River Thames for King George III's birthday in 1803.

However, other ventures – including the opening of the Olympic Pavilion, a tented venue said to have been constructed from the remains of the French warship *Ville de Paris* at the junction of Drury Lane and Wych Street, close to The Strand in Central London – were less successful. In 1814, the year after selling the Olympic to the actor Robert William Elliston, Astley died, aged 72. He was buried in what's now the Père Lachaise Cemetery in Paris.

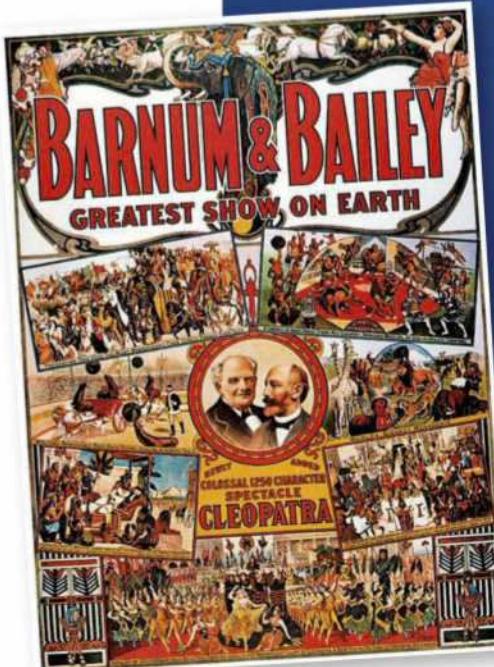
Twenty-seven years after
Astley's death, one of

PABLO FANQUE

Pablo Fanque, born William Darby in Norwich in 1810, was famous for being the first black circus owner and for his posthumous appearance on a Beatles album. Debuting aged 11, Darby cut his

teeth performing rope-dancing stunts and daredevil equestrian acts in William Batty's circus. A horseman of extraordinary skill, by 1841 Darby had formed his own circus, which he ran for three decades, often working with Wallett the clown. Darby established a number of amphitheatres around Britain and Ireland, including one on the present site of the Edinburgh Festival Theatre and another in Cork. He was immortalised in popular culture after John Lennon stumbled across an old billboard for one of his shows in an antique shop and used many of the words from the poster in the song 'Being for the Benefit of Mr Kite!' on the Beatles' seminal album *Sgt Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*. The benefit mentioned was one of several that Darby staged to raise money for fellow performers, who had no means of supporting themselves in sickness or old age.

THE DARK SIDE OF THE CIRCUS



While the circus enjoyed a golden age in Victorian Britain, the concept was supersized in America, as epitomised by the career of Phineas Taylor Barnum. Despite Hugh Jackman's generous on-screen portrayal in *The Greatest Showman*, Barnum's career in curiosity-peddling and performance had a dark start. In 1835, when he was 25, Barnum purchased the right to 'rent' and display an aged black woman called Joice Heth, who was touted as the 161-year-old former nurse of George Washington (Barnum even staged a live autopsy on the woman after her death). The success of this venture led him to launch Barnum's Grand Scientific and Musical Theater, the first of many travelling shows that exhibited human beings with physical abnormalities. Later, he established America's first aquarium, ran a waxwork museum and went into politics advocating temperance and the abolition of slavery, but it was as a ringmaster – first with PT Barnum's Grand Traveling Museum, Menagerie, Caravan & Hippodrome, and then Barnum & Bailey Circus – that he's best remembered.

It's not all fun at the fair - PT Barnum is one of history's most infamous freak-show managers

the new generation of ringmasters and professional showmen he had inspired, William Batty, took over his original amphitheatre in London. Batty was one of the era's most successful and innovative circus owners, with camel and ostrich races taking place at his venues, which also included the Grand National Hippodrome in Kensington Gardens, where he staged dramatic hot-air-balloon ascents (until one nearly collided with the Crystal Palace Exhibition and crashed into a mansion, almost killing its occupants).

Perhaps Batty's biggest legacy, though, was launching the careers of the famous clown, WF Wallett, who did his act for Queen Victoria and called himself 'the

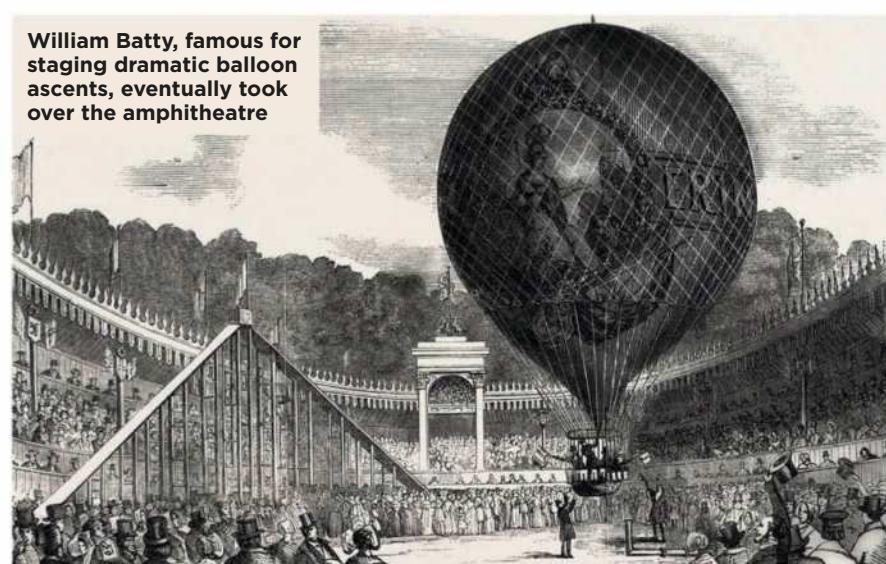
'Queen's Jester', and the pioneering performer and later circus proprietor Pablo Fanque.

After changing hands again, several times, and surviving more fires, Astley's London amphitheatre – the birthplace of the modern circus – was finally closed in 1893. It was 22 years after Barnum's Grand Traveling Museum, Menagerie, Caravan & Hippodrome began wowing audiences on the other side of the pond. ⚡

GET HOOKED

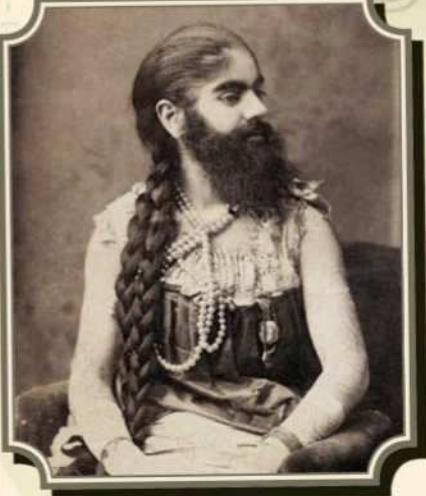
VISIT

To celebrate Philip Astley's life and legacy, events are taking place across Newcastle-under-Lyme throughout 2018. Visit www.philipastley.org.uk to find out more.



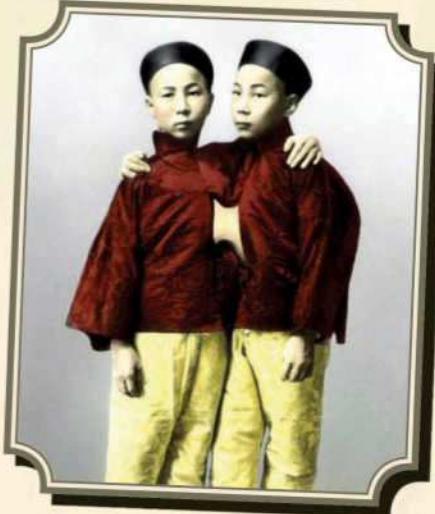
PRESENTING...

Barnum's Grand Scientific & Musical Theater



ANNIE JONES

▲ America's top 'bearded woman', who had exhibited facial hair from the age of five, Jones toured the US with Barnum's circus and acted as a spokesperson for the showman's 'freaks', an adjective she attempted to abolish.



THE ORIGINAL SIAMESE TWINS

▼ Chang and Eng Bunker, conjoined twins from Thailand, were brought to America from Bangkok by a Scottish promoter. They toured with Barnum from 1832-39, before becoming wealthy, slave-owning plantation farmers, marrying two sisters and fathering 22 children between them.



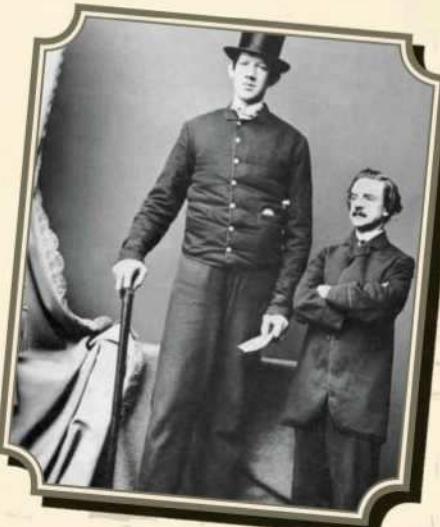
JENNY LIND

▲ In 1850-52, Barnum stage-managed and promoted a 95-date tour of America by the singer Jenny Lind, the 'Swedish Nightingale', for which he paid her (in advance) \$1,000 a night. The risk worked out, making him a fortune.



PAULINE CUSHMAN

▲ An actress who worked as a Union spy behind Confederate lines during the American Civil War, fraternising with military commanders and smuggling battle plans in her shoes, Cushman narrowly escaped execution and later toured with Barnum telling her stories.



THE IRISH GIANT

▼ Originally from Waterford, James Hugh Murphy Jr toured the US with Barnum, who branded him the Baltimore Giant and billed him as being over eight feet tall (although his actual recorded height was seven feet and 3.4 inches).



DRESSED FOR WAR

The two armies were fronted by heavily armoured knights and men-at-arms. In addition to plate armour and mail, these two men are wearing brigandines: cloth jackets with small metal plates riveted to the material.

Forget any notions of glamour or chivalry. Barnet was a confused and brutal slogging match in which the thick fog made it difficult to tell friend from foe

Death of the Kingmaker

A foggy morning in 1471 saw the end of one of the most famous figures in medieval England – the Earl of Warwick, the fabled Kingmaker. **Julian Humphrys** explains

It was a foggy Easter Sunday in 1471, and Warwick the Kingmaker was running for his life. His army had just been defeated by the forces of his former ally, Edward IV, and now his only hope was to reach his horse and ride away to safety. But he was no longer a young man. His armour slowed him down, his enemies closed in and he was knocked to the ground. Someone pulled up his visor, a blade flashed, and one of the most powerful men in England became just another corpse on the blood-soaked fields around Barnet.

When Edward IV had won the throne in 1461, he knew that he could never have done so without the support of Richard Neville, the Earl of Warwick. Initially, at least, the King was content to follow his advice. But in

1464, Edward secretly married Elizabeth Woodville, a beautiful Lancastrian widow. It was a humiliation for Warwick, who had been trying to arrange Edward's marriage to a French princess to cement an alliance. He felt his influence slip further as the King heaped favours on his new wife's family, arranged profitable marriages for her siblings and favoured an alliance not with France, but with Burgundy.

Warwick's attempts to reassert his position in 1469 led to a period of chaos and rebellion, as he and the King jockeyed for power. In 1470, Warwick concluded an alliance with his old enemy, Margaret of Anjou – the wife of Henry VI – and Edward was forced into exile. Henry VI was reinstated as king, with Warwick as the country's effective ruler.

1,500
men were killed in
the fighting

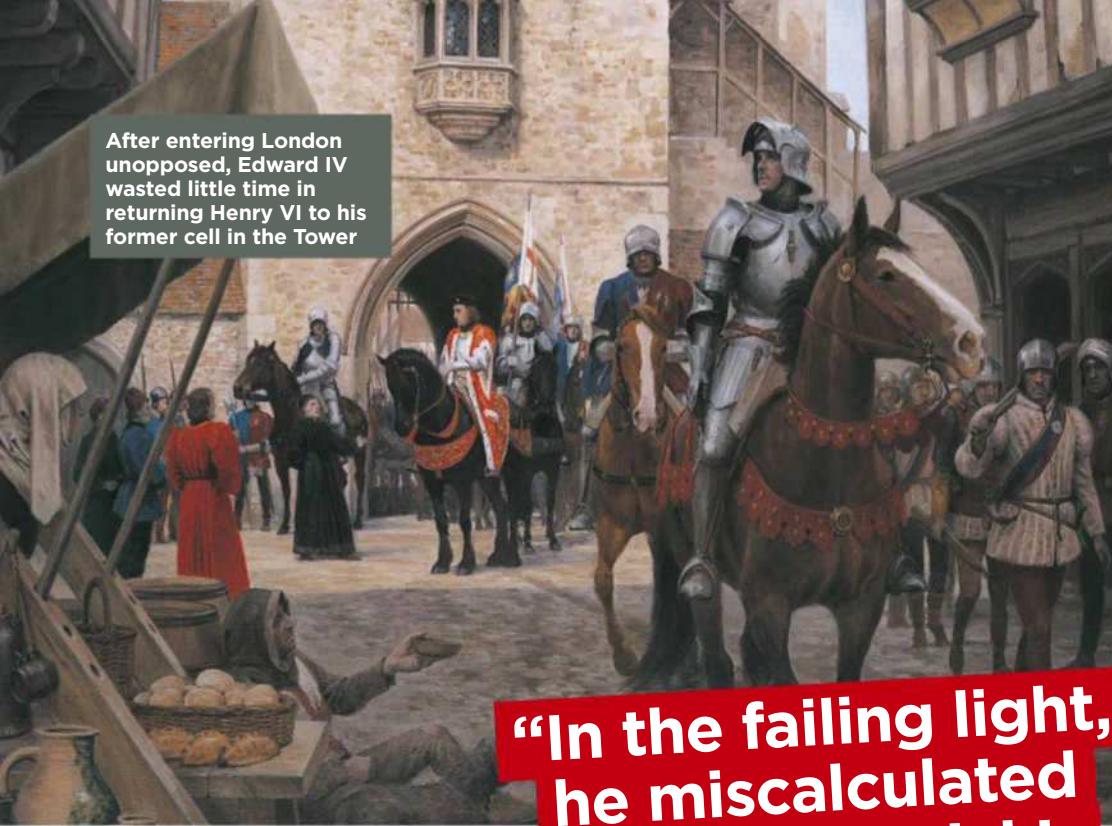
But Edward still had plenty of fight left in him. In March 1471, he raised an army and returned to England to reclaim his throne. On 25 March, he reached Leicester, where he was joined by 3,000 men – retainers of his old friend, Lord Hastings. Four days later, he arrived outside Coventry, where Warwick was based. Secure behind its powerful city walls, the Earl probably planned to sit it out until he could be joined by his various allies, but his plans were wrecked when one of these, the Duke of Clarence, changed sides and joined his brother the King. Edward now decided to strike for London and, on 11 April, the city opened its gates to the Yorkist king.

Warwick, who had followed Edward south, drew up his army on high ground

Elizabeth Woodville's marriage to Edward led to the elevation of her entire family, a thorny issue for Warwick



After entering London unopposed, Edward IV wasted little time in returning Henry VI to his former cell in the Tower



"In the failing light, he miscalculated where Warwick's army was"

north of Barnet and offered battle. On 13 April, Edward – no doubt hoping to defeat his former ally before he could join forces with Margaret – led his army back up the Great North Road and advanced through Barnet. By now, it was getting dark, so he decided to spend the night in order of battle, ready to attack in the morning. However, in the failing light, he miscalculated where Warwick's army actually was and pitched his camp much nearer to the Earl's forces than he intended. Furthermore, the two armies weren't directly opposite each other. Each army's right flank overlapped its opponent's left – a misalignment that would have a major effect on the course of the battle on the following day.

That night, Warwick tried to make the most of his superiority in artillery by ordering a bombardment of the King's position. His primitive cannon duly opened fire, but because the two armies were so close, his guns overshot

the Yorkist army. Edward made sure that Warwick's men were unaware of their error by forbidding his own gunners from shooting back, with the result that Warwick's gunners pounded away all night with little effect.

The following day was Easter Sunday. Edward had his troops ready for battle before dawn. The precise site of the action is still unknown, although an ongoing archaeology project being carried out by the Battle of Barnet Project (see Get Hooked) may eventually supply us with some answers. What does seem likely is that the two armies were both deployed in three 'battles' or divisions in

the vicinity of the Great North Road. The Lancastrians were drawn up, with Warwick and his brother the Marquess of Montagu in the centre, flanked on the left by forces under the Duke of Exeter and on the right by the troops of the Earl of Oxford. Edward's army was deployed in a similar way. The King was in command of the centre, while the flanks were led by his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and his friend Lord Hastings. Exactly who was where is a matter of debate.

A contemporary account said there was "so exceeding a mist that neither host could plainly see the other", and the smoke from Warwick's guns can only have made the visibility even worse. As a result, as the two armies closed in for combat, neither was aware that they weren't correctly aligned. As one chronicle put it: "So it was, that the one end of their battle overreached the end of the King's battle, and so, at that end they were much mightier than was the King's battle at the same [end] that joined with them, which was the west end... and, in likewise at the east end, the King's battle, when they came to joining, over-reached their battle, and so distressed them there greatly..."

Outnumbered and outflanked by the Lancastrians, the troops on Edward's left soon broke and fled down the road to Barnet, with

Oxford's men in hot pursuit. Some of the fugitives didn't halt until they reached London, where they announced that Edward had been defeated, causing brawls to break out between the supporters of the rival factions.

4
The length in hours of the battle

WARWICK THE KINGMAKER

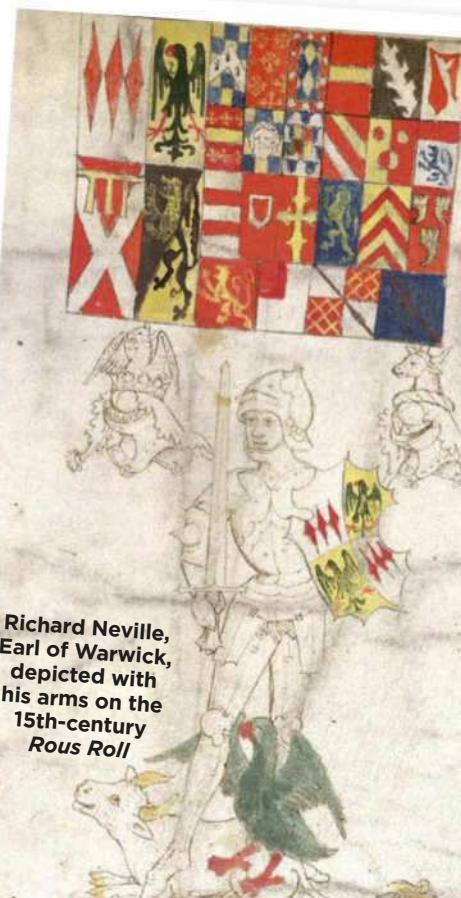
Richard Neville, 16th Earl of Warwick, has gone down in history as 'the Kingmaker', a classic example of one of those overmighty subjects whose ambitions were a major cause of the so-called Wars of the Roses.

In fact, he had no say whatsoever in the event that propelled him to the centre of the national stage, for he was only six when he was betrothed to the nine-year old Warwick heiress, Anne Beauchamp. It was a union that would eventually see him inherit both the Earldom of Warwick and vast estates that, added to his own Neville lands, would make him one of the most powerful men in the

country. It seems that many of his subsequent actions were motivated by a desire to protect his inheritance.

He supported Richard of York (and then his son, Edward IV) against Henry VI and in doing so, was able to strike at two pro-Lancastrian families: the Beauforts, who challenged his inheritance, and the Percys, the Nevilles' traditional enemies. Warwick played a major role in Edward IV's victory at Towton, and was for a while the King's chief advisor. But after Edward married Elizabeth Woodville, he became increasingly disenchanted.

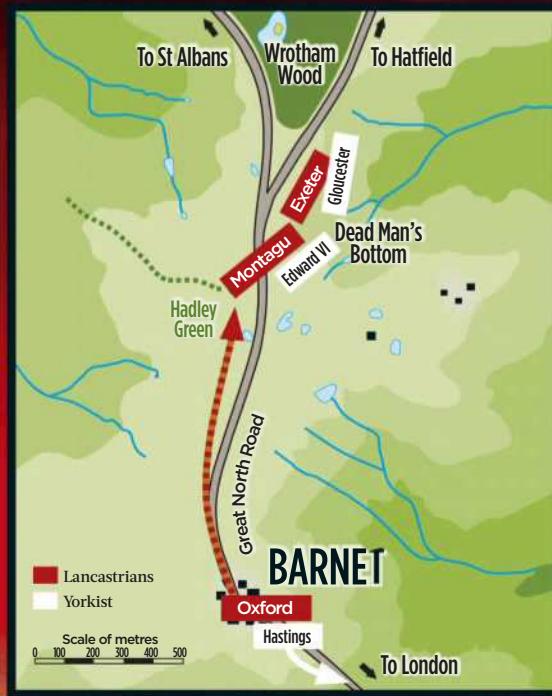
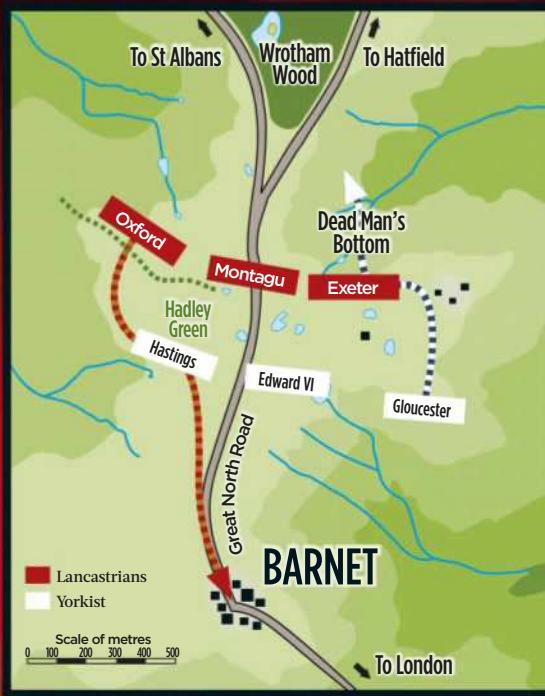
In 1469, feeling he was being denied the influence that was his by right and resenting the King's failure to find suitable matches for his daughters, he took the first steps on the road that would lead to his defeat and death.



Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, depicted with his arms on the 15th-century Rous Roll

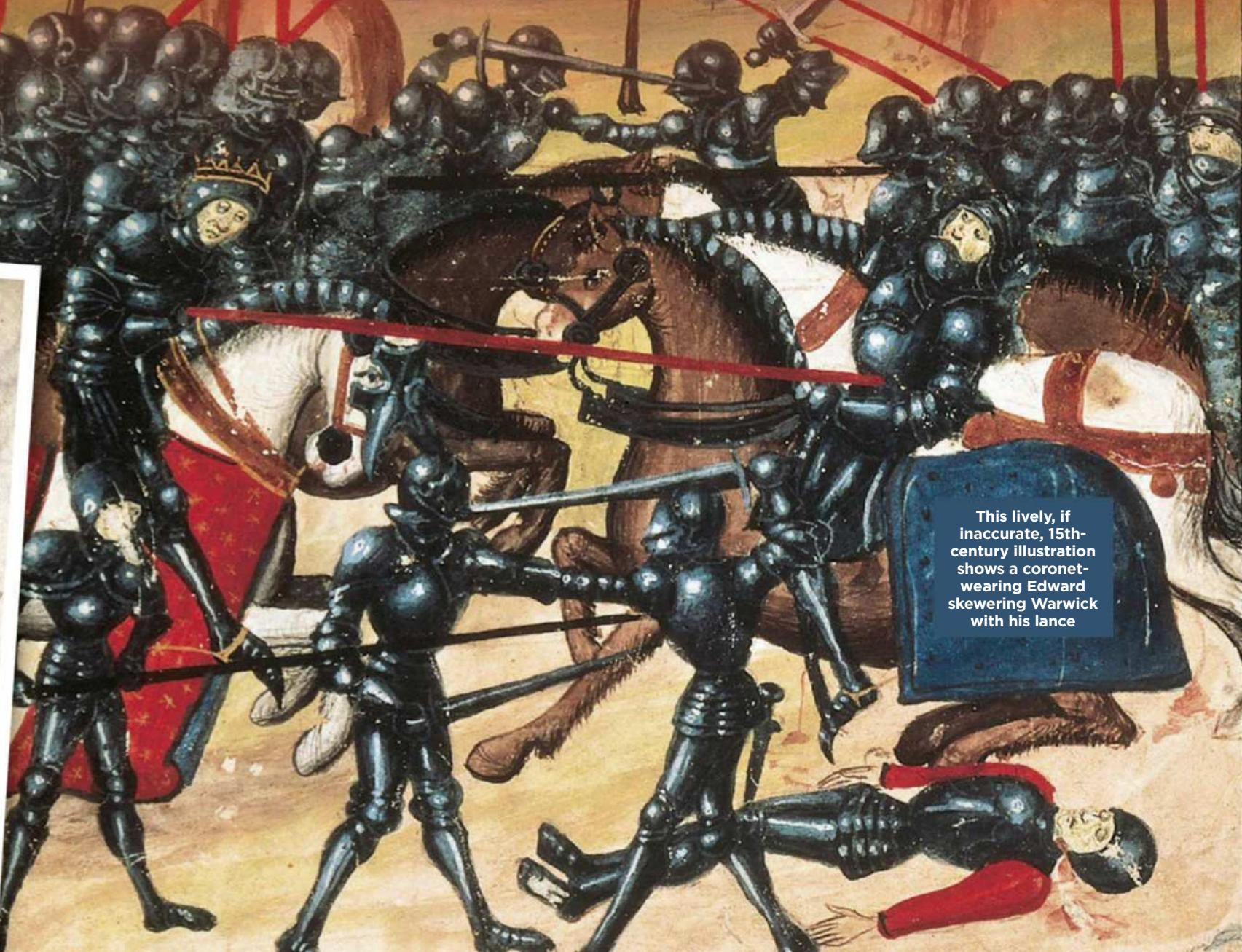
FINDING THE BATTLEFIELD

The two maps on the right show the traditional view of the deployments of the two armies. However, ongoing research by the Battle of Barnet Project (see *Get Hooked*) suggests that the battle may actually have been fought slightly farther north.



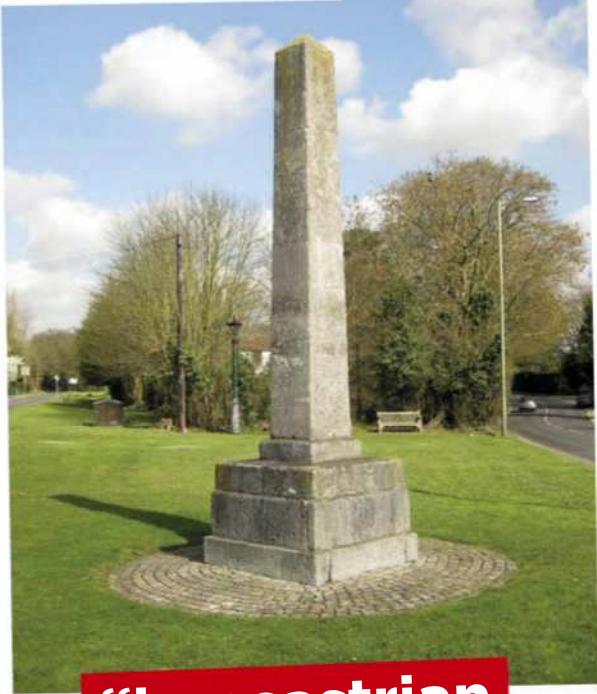
PHASE I

PHASE II



This lively, if inaccurate, 15th-century illustration shows a coronet-wearing Edward skewering Warwick with his lance

The monument to the battle records the death of Warwick the Kingmaker. It dates from the 18th century



"Lancastrian morale collapsed and their line began to crumble"

Oxford's men stopped in High Barnet, where they set about both looting the village and rifling through the Yorkist baggage.

In the centre, completely unaware of what had happened, the armies battled it out with men laying about each other with swords, bills, poleaxes and maces. Farther east, where they outflanked the Lancastrians, it was the Yorkists who had the advantage, and as they pushed back their opponents, they slowly rotated through 90 degrees.

Meanwhile, Oxford had managed to persuade some of his men to leave their plundering and return to the fray. Peering through the fog, Warwick's men saw them coming. The line of advance of Oxford's men must have made them look like Yorkist reinforcements, and if one contemporary chronicle is to be believed, the star badges of Oxford's men bore an unfortunate resemblance to the sun badge of Edward IV. Thinking they were about to be attacked, Warwick's men loosed arrows into the advancing troops. Oxford's men shot back and in the ensuing chaos, Lancastrian morale collapsed and their line began to crumble.

Finally, amid cries of "treason", it broke altogether. It was now that the

Lancastrian army suffered the bulk of its casualties. Among them was the Earl of Warwick himself, chased down and killed as he tried to get to his horse and ride away. His brother Montagu was also killed, along with perhaps 1,000 Lancastrians, but Oxford succeeded in escaping to Scotland.

The battle was over before noon. Edward hurriedly returned to London and, in an act of pure theatre, strode into St Paul's Cathedral while a service was taking place and laid Warwick's banner on the altar. He then ordered that the bodies of Warwick and Montagu be brought to the city and displayed on the cathedral steps so that there could be no rumours that they were still alive. Three days later, they were taken for burial at Bisham Abbey.

It had not been an easy victory. At least 500 Yorkists had fallen, including Lords Cromwell and Saye, and many more had been wounded, among them Edward's brother Richard. A merchant in London who witnessed the return of the Yorkist army later wrote: "Those who went out with good horses and sound bodies brought home sorry nags and bandaged faces without noses etc and wounded bodies, God have mercy on the miserable spectacle..."

But Edward's victory and the deaths of Warwick and Montagu had broken the power of the Nevilles. Much of their land in the north would be taken over by Richard. Three weeks later, Edward completed his triumph by defeating Margaret at Tewkesbury and killing her son, the Prince of Wales. The Lancastrian cause was all but extinguished and Edward made doubly sure by having Henry VI, now a pathetic prisoner in the Tower, quietly put to death. ☀



THE WARS OF THE ROSES

Although popularly seen as a long, dynastic struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York, the so-called Wars of the Roses were in fact three separate wars, each with different causes. The first, from 1455 to 1461, was caused by the inadequacies of the Lancastrian Henry VI and the ambitions of his cousin, Richard of York. Richard was killed by the Lancastrians at the Battle of Wakefield in 1460 but his son, Edward, ruled as Edward IV after winning the Battle of Towton in the year after.

The second war, of 1469 to 1471, was primarily caused by the discontent of the Yorkist Earl of Warwick, who saw his influence being eroded following Edward IV's marriage to Elizabeth Woodville. He eventually made an extraordinary alliance of convenience with his old enemy, Margaret of Anjou, the wife of the hapless Henry VI. Warwick forced Edward into exile and restored Henry to the throne, but was killed at the Battle of Barnet after Edward returned. Edward then defeated Margaret at Tewkesbury and ruled unchallenged until he died in 1483.

The final phase of fighting was triggered by Richard III's seizure of power in 1483. This fatally split the Yorkist establishment and enabled Henry Tudor, a relatively unknown Lancastrian exile, to emerge as the champion of both houses. In August 1485, he won the crown at the Battle of Bosworth and almost two years later, successfully defended it at Stoke Field against a rebellion by some of Richard's former supporters.



42

Warwick's age at the Battle of Barnet

Warwick depicted as a mourner on the tomb of his father-in-law in St Mary's Church, Warwick

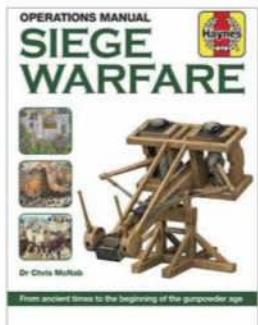
GET HOOKED

GET INVOLVED!

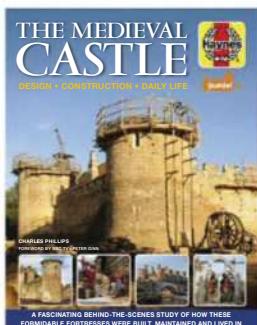
Barnet Museum, the Barnet Society and the Battlefields Trust have joined forces to investigate and interpret the battle. There will be a series of talks, a battlefield trail, guided walks, and a community archaeology project in association with Huddersfield University. www.barnetmuseum.co.uk.

On the weekend of 9-10 June, a medieval festival will be held at Barnet Elizabethans RFC. Events include living history, gunnery and archery displays, and a re-enactment of the battle. <https://barnetmedievalfestival.wordpress.com>

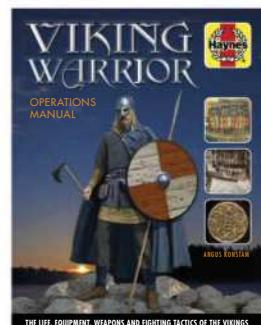
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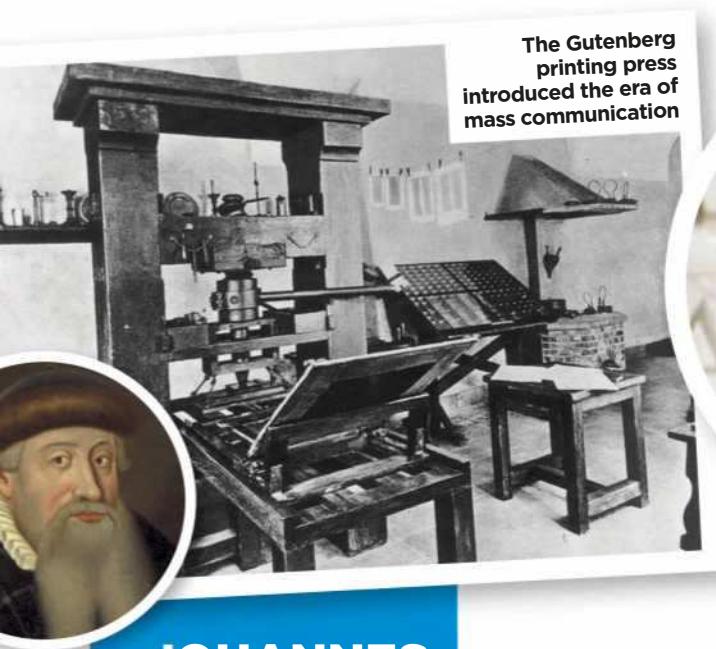


The Richard III and Henry VII Experience is owned by York Archaeological Trust, a registered Charity in England & Wales (No. 509060) and Scotland (SCO42846)

Famously bankrupt

Despite their achievements, these well-known historical figures all died broke

Words: Emma Williams



JOHANNES GUTENBERG

c1400-1468

German Johannes Gutenberg started a revolution when he introduced movable type printing to Europe with his printing press. His Bible is among the world's most valuable books, and his innovation saw printed books spread across the continent and feed the Renaissance. After a dispute with a moneylender, he lost control of his workshop and became bankrupt. He died with his contributions to publishing forgotten – it was more than 30 years before he was credited as the inventor of typography.



Jefferson died on the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence

THOMAS JEFFERSON

1743-1826

The Founding Father and third US president might be a surprising addition to this list. Although he tried self-sufficiency with his own farm and livestock, he enjoyed the finer things in life and was forever in debt. After spending time in France as Minister to the Court of Louis XVI, Jefferson developed an expensive palate. It's reported his spend on wine in one year totalled \$10,000 – over \$1 million in today's money. At his death, his debt was estimated to be \$100,000 and his estate – including his slaves – was sold at public auction.

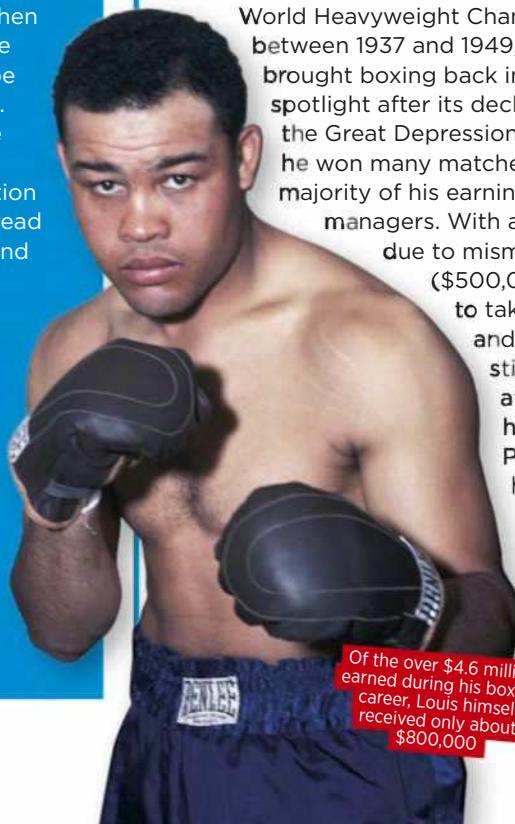
AUDIE MURPHY

1925-1971

Audie Murphy was the US's most-decorated World War II soldier, and received the Medal of Honor at the age of 19 for single-handedly holding back an entire company of German troops. After hearing about his heroics, acclaimed actor James Cagney invited Murphy to Hollywood, where he starred in 40 films, including *To Hell and Back*, based on his own army experiences. Sadly, he suffered PTSD throughout his life as well as sleeping-pill and gambling addictions. This amounted to crippling debt for the war hero. He died in a plane crash that, ironically, awarded his widow \$2.5 million in damages.



Murphy lied about his age when he enlisted



JOE LOUIS

1914-1981

World Heavyweight Champion between 1937 and 1949, Louis brought boxing back into the spotlight after its decline during the Great Depression. Although he won many matches, the majority of his earnings went to his managers. With a hefty tax bill due to mismanagement (\$500,000), he had to take up wrestling and even do a stint as a greeter at Las Vegas hotel Caesars Palace to pay his way.

A young Louis is alleged to have hidden his boxing gloves in his violin case

Of the over \$4.6 million earned during his boxing career, Louis himself received only about \$800,000



JUDY GARLAND

1922-1969

The *Wizard of Oz* actress enjoyed great success as a young girl, but like so many child stars, she seemed to head into a downward spiral as an adult, suffering nervous breakdowns, depression and numerous suicide attempts. Add to this a lavish lifestyle, lack of business understanding and addiction issues and you have the perfect recipe for financial strain. The actress was reportedly over \$4 million in the red by her death, owing most to the Internal Revenue Service.

Judy died of an accidental overdose of barbiturates following a lifelong addiction

The flagship store is the second-largest shop in the UK (after Harrods)



HARRY GORDON SELFRIDGE

1858-1947

This American retail magnate is known for the luxurious Oxford Street store that still bears his name, as well as coining phrases such as "the customer is always right". Nevertheless, he didn't spend the last few years of his life in the same opulence his stores promoted. A fan of gambling as well as showgirls, Selfridge lost much of his fortune during the Great Depression and was destitute at the time of his death.

VINCENT VAN GOGH

1853-1890

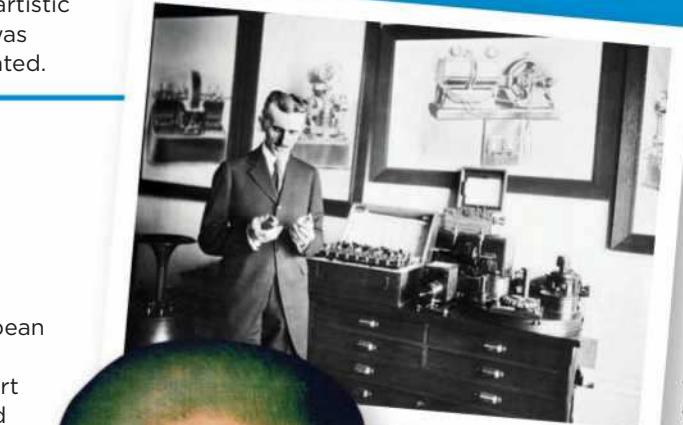
The now-renowned painter was unknown during his lifetime and famously died penniless (not to mention earless). His brother Theo was his sole means of financial support, as Vincent didn't enjoy a lucrative painting career. Frequent trips to brothels and discerning tastes for tobacco and alcohol saw his minimal earnings disappear. When he committed suicide, he barely had a penny to his name, and it wasn't until the early 20th century that his artistic legacy was appreciated.

Van Gogh is believed to have sold only one painting during his lifetime

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART

1756-1791

The Austrian composer enjoyed great European success throughout his career and lived a lavish lifestyle that reflected this. Yet, Mozart struggled with debt throughout his life and would frequently borrow from friends. During the Austro-Turkish War (1788-91), Vienna became less prosperous and the nobility's support of the arts declined. After Mozart's death, his wife had to sell his unpublished manuscripts to pay off his debt. Many believe his dismal end is evident with his 'pauper's' grave. However, this simple burial was the norm, as only the aristocracy were permitted marked graves and public mourning at that time in Vienna.



OSCAR WILDE

1854-1900

Irish poet and playwright Oscar Wilde was known for his extravagant spending habits, as well as the persecution he suffered for his homosexuality. After a two-year imprisonment, his health and work declined. His final home was in Paris, where he wandered the streets alone and frittered away the last of his savings on alcohol – numbing the pain of his self-imposed exile.



Oscar Wilde was found guilty of gross indecency in 1895

NIKOLA TESLA

1856-1943

The Serbian-American genius developed the modern alternating current (AC) electricity supply system that is still used worldwide today. Tesla was forced to relinquish royalties from the Westinghouse Electric Corporation that would've made him millions. He died in debt to the Westinghouse company, who had been paying his rent in New York for almost a decade.

ABOVE: Tesla spent over \$2,000 nursing an injured pigeon back to health LEFT: Though his funeral was modest, as was the custom, memorial services for Mozart were well attended

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Feel like we've missed a big name off our list? Let us know!
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com

NO VOTES. THANK YOU.



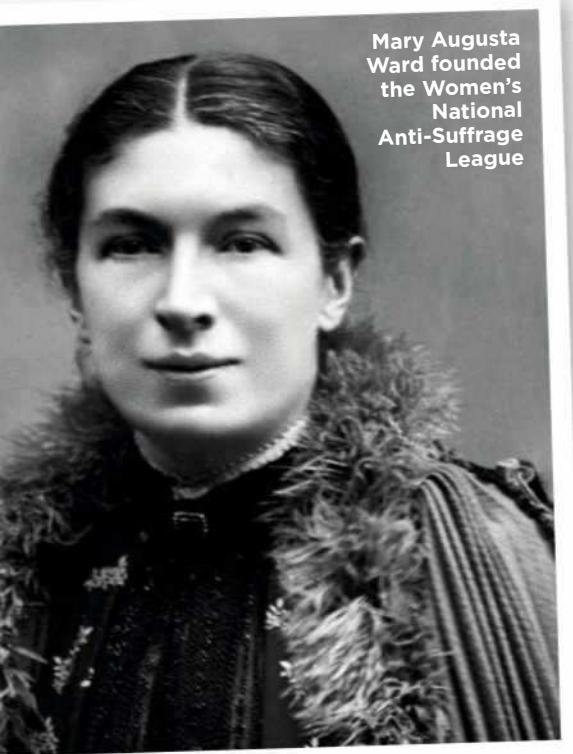
THE APPEAL OF WOMANHOOD

HAROLD BIRD

THE WOMEN WHO DIDN'T WANT THE VOTE

It wasn't just men who fought against female suffrage – in fact, the anti-suffrage campaign was headed by a woman. **Jonny Wilkes** tells this unlikely tale

The writer of a piece in *The Times* on 27 February 1909 made their position abundantly clear: "Women's suffrage is a more dangerous leap in the dark because of the vast growth of the Empire, the immense increase of England's imperial responsibilities, and therewith the increased complexity and risk of the problems which lie before our statesmen."



These problems, the writer continued, could only be solved by the "labour and special knowledge of men, and where the men who bear the burden ought to be left unhampered by the political inexperience of women".

It was yet another argument voiced by this writer in their years of protesting against women getting the vote. Committed to the idea that the physical and emotional differences between the sexes made women wholly unsuitable for politics, they wrote prolifically, led an anti-suffrage organisation and gave speeches on how the woman's role should be in the "domestic sphere", while trying to ignore jeers from suffragettes in the audience.

Those fighting for suffrage expected such rhetoric, such anachronistic attitudes, such socially entrenched opposition to their cause, from stuffy, misogynistic men. But the writer in *The Times* was a woman: Mary Augusta Ward, who somehow campaigned both for social reform and as one of the large number of female anti-suffragists, dedicated to keeping themselves out of the polling booths.

DIFFERENT & INDIFFERENT

Why? To a 21st-century perspective, especially as we celebrate 100 years since the process of granting women the vote began, it seems incompatible that women like Ward could oppose the suffrage movement. Regardless, hundreds of thousands signed petitions during the late-19th and early-20th centuries, and not all for reasons as backward as we may imagine.

The fact remains that, at the time, the certainty of men's intellectual superiority permeated society so utterly that there



were women who believed it themselves or preferred to keep the status quo. Confounding this established view would mean a seismic hierarchical shift, making it easier for the majority to stick to the argument that women had neither the inclination nor ability to handle the responsibility of voting. Too sensitive and impulsive, they would form an ill-equipped electorate, which, as one anti-suffrage pamphlet put it, would "lower the quality of our legislation" and increase "capricious, emotional, meddlesome laws".

Concerns for society ran so deep that anti-suffragists were able to propagate other fears, including the threat posed to family life. Extending suffrage would inevitably lead to husbands and wives quarrelling over political allegiance and, if women became less focused on the health and happiness of their homes, it would be detrimental to their children. Such negative, fear-mongering arguments proved successful at convincing some women to oppose the vote, but it only tells half the story.

Many anti-suffragists – or simply, ‘antis’ – vociferously believed that women’s place in society should change. Upper or middle class and educated, they had been part of debates in the Victorian era about changing notions of citizenship and gender expectations, and concluded that women had essential roles in social reform and community-orientated projects, which did not need the vote. “We believe that men and women are different, not similar, beings with talents that are complementary, not identical,” said Violet Markham, a campaigner to alleviate poverty and unemployment for women, and an anti.

The ‘Forward Policy’ promoted a woman’s place in the ‘domestic sphere’, where they could best utilise their natural qualities of caregiving and nurturing, and not in politics. That said, local government should be open to women so as to improve their work in the localities. While they were to be key players in the running of the country, parliamentary elections did not play to feminine strengths and, if anything, would be a distraction. As early as 1889, the antis asserted that, “Women will be more valuable citizens, will contribute more precious elements to the national life without the vote than with it.” Besides, a silent majority of British women were “notoriously indifferent” to having the vote anyway.

This more positive approach had good intentions – although it is hard to see it as anything but misguided by today’s standards – and drew public support or at least private agreement from several high-profile women. Among them was Gertrude Bell (see below) and Elizabeth Wandsworth, founding

THE WOMEN'S LIBRARY COLLECTION/LSE LIBRARY X2, ALAMY X4, GETTY X2



Millicent Fawcett, president of the NUWSS, campaigns for women's suffrage in Hyde Park

“ELECTIONS DID NOT PLAY TO FEMININE STRENGTHS”

principal of Lady Margaret Hall, the first women’s college at Oxford University.

Mary Augusta Ward, who insisted on being called Mrs Humphrey Ward, coined the term ‘Forward Policy’ in 1908. By then, she had been a leading opponent of women’s suffrage for two decades, had found international renown as an author and carried out a plethora of social reforms. Ward founded a school for disabled children, supported settlement movements (attempts to close the gap between rich and poor by moving volunteer middle-class families into working-class areas), and advocated education of the poor, with emphasis on teaching women. In 1888, her book *Robert Elsmere*, a

controversial tome espousing a form of Christianity based on social work rather than doctrine, had become a sensational bestseller.

A year later, Ward helped pen ‘An Appeal Against Women’s Suffrage’. Published in the June 1889 edition of the journal *Nineteenth Century* and signed by 104 influential women, it read: “We believe that the emancipating process has now reached the limits fixed by the physical constitution of women.”

In matters of legislation, foreign affairs, commerce, finances and the military, “women’s direct participation is made impossible either by the disabilities of sex, or by strong formations of custom and habit... against which it is useless to contend”. Accompanying the Appeal was a petition with over 1,500 signatures. While this can be regarded as the formal beginning of the anti-suffrage movement, the success of the Appeal did not build momentum or lead to the formation of a national organisation. Even after New Zealand became the first country in the world to grant women the vote in 1893, the issue did not seem immediately pressing in Britain.

A WOMAN ON HER OWN

Gertrude Bell spent her life defying the expectations of her sex. A brilliant scholar, she became the first woman to graduate from the University of Oxford with a first in modern history, before

as the only female delegate for the Cairo Conference, where she drew the borders for the modern nation of Iraq and helped put Faisal I on the throne. Bell held her own with ministers, military officers and kings and stood against prejudice with steely-eyed determination.

Yet throughout her accomplishments, she remained opposed to women having the vote. She served as a secretary when the Women’s National Anti-Suffrage League was formed in 1908, and headed a northern branch. She once wrote about the “regrettable programme” of the suffragettes and believed that the vast majority of women lacked the intellectual capacity to engage in political debate. Bell was not pioneering for womankind, she was a woman on her own.

Despite being influential in policy-making, Gertrude Bell was against female suffrage

travelling the world. She conquered as a mountaineer (a peak in the Swiss Alps is named after her), learned eight languages, taught herself archaeology, mapped uncharted lands and wrote about her time in the Middle East.

After World War I, when she worked for British Intelligence, Bell was chosen

LEAGUE OF GENTLEWOMEN

It would be the pro-suffrage groups getting organised that awoke the antis into doing the same. The National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) formed in 1897 under the leadership of Millicent Fawcett, who wanted to achieve the vote peacefully by gaining support in Parliament. With progress going too slowly, a faction led by Emmeline Pankhurst established the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU) in 1903, firm in the belief that only militant actions could bring about change.

To counter both the suffragists and Pankhurst’s suffragettes, Ward was persuaded to spearhead the new Women’s National Anti-Suffrage League. She had been approached by two men, Lord Curzon and Randal Cremer, who once refuted being a woman-hater in the House of Commons by saying he had married twice and was “too fond” of women to see them

THE HOME LOVING WOMEN DO NOT WANT THE BALLOT

VOTE NO

TO AMENDMENT 8 FOURTH PLACE ON BALLOT



ABOVE:
Anti-suffragists
believed women's
role was in the
domestic sphere
LEFT: The flowers
represent Scotland,
Wales and Ireland

dragged into the political arena. The League first met on 21 July 1908 at the Westminster Palace Hotel.

Suffrage was, as Ward declared, "now in a process of defeat and extinction – and that not at the hands of men, but at the hands of women themselves". There may have been justification for her optimistic outlook, as the League picked up members quickly among women disgusted at the direct action of the suffragettes. Ward saw them as no better than terrorists, and the antis printed a selection of postcards attacking them.

Like the suffragettes, though, the League took their own colours – black, pink and white – and published its Manifesto. In one point, it confirmed the position that women should not be responsible for certain functions of governance: "The complex modern State depends for its very existence on naval and military power, diplomacy, finance, and the great mining, constructive, shipping and transport industries, in none of which can women take any practical part." *The Spectator* called the Manifesto an "admirable piece of work, worthy in every way of the cause".

The League published articles to spread their message, whether it be in their own periodical, *Anti-Suffrage Review*, or any paper they could – including Ward's piece in *The Times*. In the newspaper *The Queen*, long-time anti Ethel Bertha Harrison wrote: "We think that the vote is but a prelude to social revolution, which must set back progress, for we believe in the division of functions as the keystone of civilisation. It

ANTI-SUFFRAGE POSTCARDS

In the same way that modern-day political debates are played out on social media, so too did campaigners of the late-19th and early-20th centuries turn to their own easily shareable medium to spread their message: the postcard. Both pro- and anti-suffrage groups produced this type of propaganda, with the anti-suffragists depicting their opponents as grotesque, incompetent and genderless.



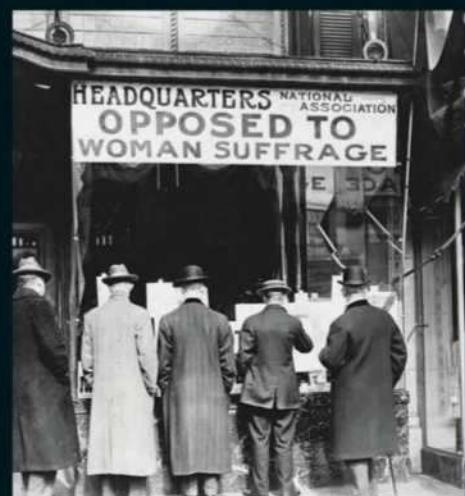
ANTI-SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA

The anti-suffrage movement in the US shared many similarities with its British counterpart. Much of the rhetoric about women's roles in the domestic sphere and how the vote could threaten society was the same on both sides of the Atlantic, perhaps with a greater emphasis given to how American women having the vote would go against the will of God.

Like in Britain, the antis – or remonstrants – signed petitions and joined small groups in the second half of the 19th century, before they formed a national organisation in the years before World War I. The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, established in 1911, was led by social reformer Josephine Dodge and, at its peak, boasted around 350,000 members.

The American pro-suffrage movement, however, had been divided by the 15th Amendment, which gave black men the vote in 1870. One group, led by Susan B Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, refused to give their support without extending it to women, while another faction formed by abolitionists applauded the move.

The fight for suffrage went state by state – Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho were granted the vote before 1900 – before the 19th Amendment was passed in 1920. The states still had to ratify it though, the last being Mississippi. In 1984.



Despite the group's best efforts, female Americans won the right to vote in 1920



The call to arms for female workers in World War I put the suffrage campaign on hold

“THE LEAGUE HAD NO HOPE OF MATCHING THE SUFFRAGETTES”

It is as if the animals on a farm should insist on changing places – the cows insist upon drawing the coach, while the horses strive in vain to chew the cud and ruminate.”

By 1909, Ward claimed that 250,000 people (men and women) had signed a petition against the vote, and that the League had 15,000 paying members and more than 100 branches nationwide. A lively opposition, and a women-led one at that, helped successive governments ignore the demands of the NUWSS and WSPU, but the League still lacked significant influence in Parliament and funding. A men's group, meanwhile, had the money without the proactive campaigning, so the decision was made to merge the two, forming the National League for Opposing Women's Suffrage.

BLOOD, SWEAT AND TEARS

The new-look League continued to boast strong numbers, as seen by their mass meeting at the Albert Hall in 1912, where some 9,000 attended and 20,000 applied for tickets. But for its popularity, the movement had peaked. The message grew increasingly divided, with the more progressive Forward Policy thinkers clashing with the conservative antis, and antis struggled to appeal effectively to working-class women. The suffragettes pounced, heckling their speeches and lampooning them in satirical plays. In *Lady Geraldine's Speech* by Beatrice Harraden, a stubborn anti asks friends for help composing a speech, only to be converted by their intelligent arguments.

The articles in *Anti-Suffrage Review* seemed tired and limp, antis swapped sides (including a signatory of the 1889 Appeal, Louise Creighton) and the League had no hope of matching the suffragettes for headline-grabbing actions. Even the fact that Ward's son Arnold was elected MP failed to stoke the fires within Parliament.



A British woman votes for the first time in the general election of 1918

Then came the declaration of World War I, which saw all suffrage groups, both pro and anti, cease activity. With women now performing vital work in munitions factories and filling the spaces left by men gone to fight, the war actually aided a decisive shift in momentum towards support for granting women the vote. Yet while the antis could do nothing, Ward remained as obstinate as ever. She visited the trenches on the Western Front to drum up support for the war effort from America, but not before writing the 1915 novel *Delia Blanchflower*, which made another attack on the suffragettes.

The government passed the Representation of the People Act in February 1918, awarding the vote to women over 30 (with property qualifications). It would take another decade until equal voting rights had been achieved, but some 8.4 million women had the chance to cast their ballot for the first time, and even vote for female candidates. But as the law that made that possible was passed, Ward sat in the House of Commons and burst into tears. ☺

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Is universal suffrage always a force for good? Do any examples from history suggest otherwise?

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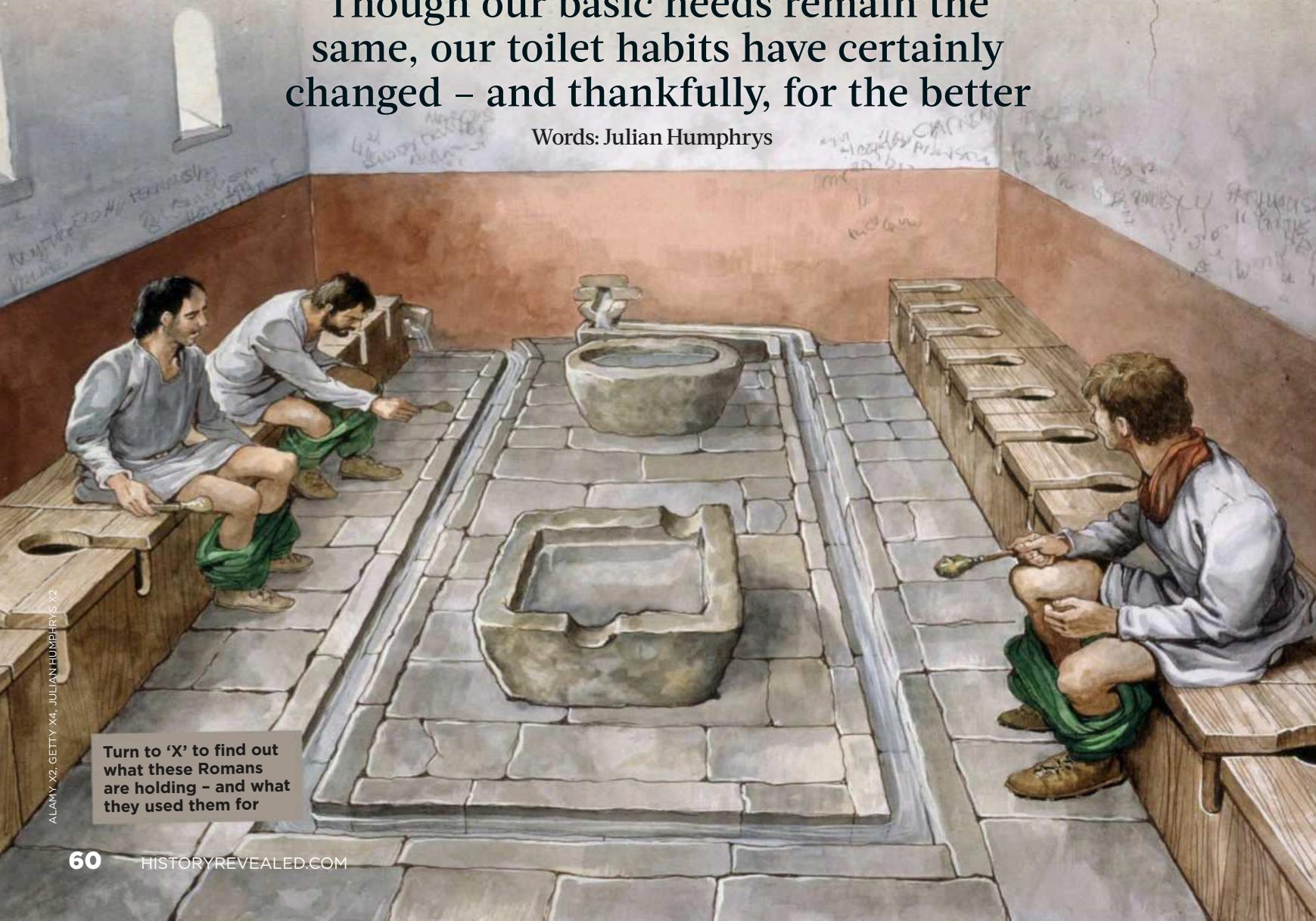
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TALES OF THE TOILET: AN A-Z

Though our basic needs remain the same, our toilet habits have certainly changed – and thankfully, for the better

Words: Julian Humphrys



Turn to 'X' to find out what these Romans are holding – and what they used them for

A... is for AJAX



Although Elizabethan writer and courtier John Harrington wasn't the first person to design a flushing toilet – Londoner Thomas Brightfield had done so in 1449 – he was the first to provide a written specification for one. In 1596, he penned his *Metamorphosis of Ajax* (a pun on 'jakes', a slang word for a privy) in which he described a remarkably modern-sounding device that he'd installed in his house. This incorporated a pan with a seat and a cistern filled with water. When a handle was turned, the water washed the contents of the pan into a cesspool. Although Harrington installed one for Queen Elizabeth in Richmond Palace, cost, problems of water supply, and lack of sewers meant that the idea wouldn't catch on for centuries.

B... is for BAZALGETTE



By the 1850s, London's growing population was producing unmanageable amounts of sewage. Cesspools leaked and overflowed, contaminating water supplies, and matters weren't helped by the

outpourings of the increasingly popular water closet. London's Commission of Sewers had ordered that cesspools and house drains should be connected to sewers, but these fed directly into an increasingly noisome River Thames. Following the 'Great Stink' of 1858, when the smell from the river was so bad that MPs even considered abandoning Westminster, the Metropolitan Board of Works was tasked with overhauling London's sewerage system. Civil engineer Joseph Bazalgette (1819-1891) was put in charge of operations. His 16-year project included embanking parts of the Thames, constructing 1,100 miles of street sewers, 82 miles of main interceptor sewers and building four monumental pumping stations, all designed to take the sewage eastwards to be discharged into the river away from heavily-populated areas.

D... is for DUNG



The infamous 1618 Defenestration of Prague, which saw three Catholic officials thrown from a third-floor window in Prague Castle, helped trigger the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. Remarkably, all three survived the 50-foot fall. Catholic sources claimed they were saved by divine intervention, while Protestants ascribed their survival to the fact that they landed on a huge pile of dung beneath the window.



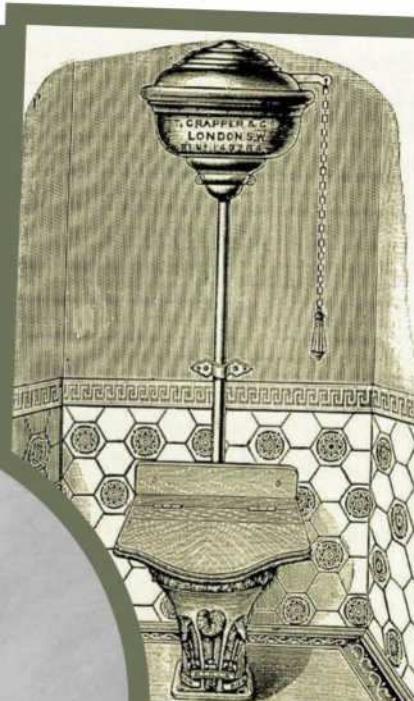
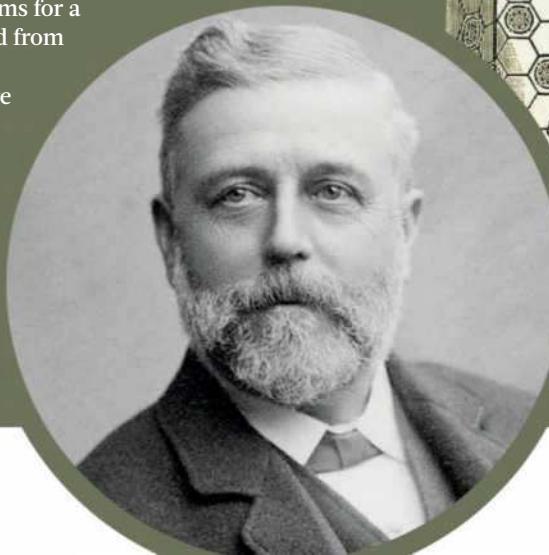
Cold War espionage took place in these public loos in Hampshire

E... is for ESPIONAGE

It's hard to believe that the unremarkable public toilets in the small Hampshire town of New Alresford played a part in the Cold War. But they did. Harry Houghton used them as a dead letter box in his dealings with Soviet spy 'Gordon Lonsdale'. A plaque on the toilet wall recalls how in 1961, Houghton was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for his part in the Portland Spy Ring, which sold secret information from the Admiralty Underwater Weapons Establishment to the Soviet Union.

C... is for CRAPPER

In 1866, Yorkshire-born industrialist and plumber Thomas Crapper opened the world's first bathroom showroom in Chelsea. For the first time, people could actually see sanitary products in place. Some were even plumbed in so that potential customers could try before they bought. In the late 1880s, Crapper was asked by the Prince of Wales to install lavatories at Sandringham, and he went on to supply sanitary ware for both Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. The idea that one of our more robust terms for a bowel movement is derived from his name is a myth – that word was in use well before Crapper became famous. However, it is possible that the American word 'crapper', meaning a lavatory, became popular after US soldiers in Britain in 1917 saw his name stamped on the cisterns in some public toilets.



CRAPPER'S Improved Registered Ornamental Flush-down W.C.

With New Design Cast-iron Syphon Water Waste Preventer.

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Improved Ornamental Flush-down W.C. Basin (Registered No. 145,823), Polished Mahogany Seat with flap, New Pattern 3-gallon Cast-iron Syphon Cistern (Rd. No. 149,284), Brass Flushing Pipe and Clips, and Pendant Pull, complete as shown £6 15 0

The world's first toilet showroom, opened by Thomas Crapper, offered customers a unique buying experience...



F ... is for FLEET STREET

Inspired by the success of Jennings' toilets at the Great Exhibition (see 'J'), the Royal Society of Arts tried to cash in on the act. On 2 February 1852, it opened London's first modern public toilet (for men) at 95 Fleet Street. Women had to hang on a little longer; the first female public toilet opened at Bedford Street nine days later. Delicately dubbed 'public waiting rooms', they featured water closets in wooden surrounds and cost two pence to use. But, despite being extensively promoted by handbills and even an advert in *The Times*, only 58 men and 24 women used the rooms in the first month. Within six months, they were closed.

G ... is for GARDEROBE



Originally a term for a storeroom for clothes and valuables, a garderobe is now usually used to describe a medieval privy, particularly in a castle. Actually, the two uses were by no means mutually exclusive, as the ammonia from urine helped deter moths and other parasites. Many garderobes were built into the thickness of an outer wall, and consisted of a stone or wooden seat over a vertical shaft. Others were sited in a projecting turret over an open drop. Depending on the design, the excrement would either hit the ground or land in a pit (which had to be periodically cleared out by an individual known as a 'gong farmer'), or drop into a moat or river. The garderobes of some coastal castles, like St Andrews, simply projected over the sea and let the tide do the work. Garderobes could be a weak spot in a castle's defences. During the siege of the mighty Château Gaillard in 1204, the French captured its middle bailey after sneaking up one of its garderobe chutes. When Henry III commissioned a new privy for Guildford Castle, the Clerk of Works was specifically told to fit bars to its outlet to deter intruders.

H ... is for HAMPTON COURT



To cope with the sanitary needs of the vast numbers of Tudor courtiers who assembled there, Hampton Court Palace boasted a huge communal garderobe. Known as the 'Great House of Easement', it was two storeys

high and could accommodate 28 people simultaneously. Occupants sat side by side on oak planks and their waste was carried into the Thames via brick-lined drains. The building still stands today, although now it has a different function: it's the office of the Chief Executive.

I ... is for IRONSIDE



It's always a good idea to check that a vacant toilet really is vacant. The 12th-century writer Henry of Huntingdon gives this account of the death in 1016 of English King, Edmund Ironside: "When Edmund, fearful and most formidable to his enemies, was prospering in his kingdom, he went one night to the lavatory to answer a call of nature. There the son of Ealdorman Eadric,

who by his father's plan was concealed in the pit of the privy, struck the King twice with a sharp knife in the private parts, and leaving the weapon in his bowels, fled away."



The phrase 'to spend a penny' has its origins in the Victorian era

J ... is for JENNINGS

When the Great Exhibition opened in 1851 in Hyde Park, one of its landmark attractions was Britain's first paid-for flushing public toilets, which were designed and installed by Hampshire-born plumber George Jennings. For the price of a penny, visitors were provided with a clean toilet seat, a towel, a comb and a shoe shine.

Records show that during the exhibition, over 675,000 pennies were spent.

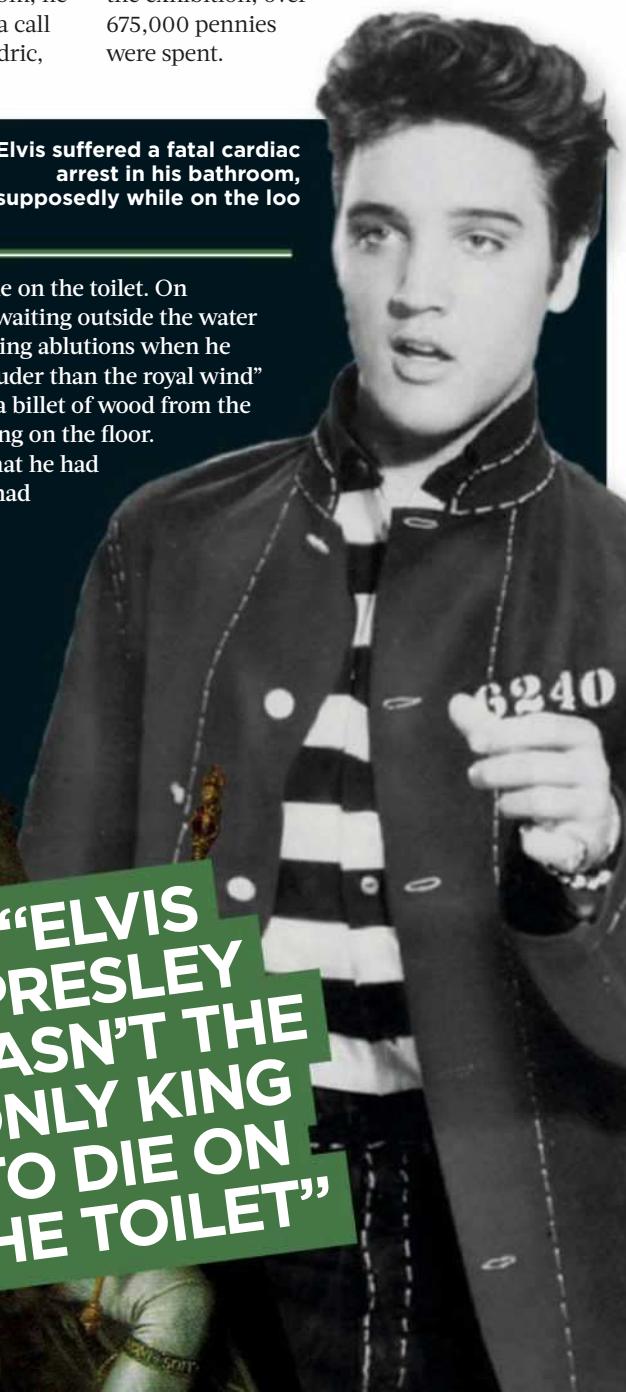
K ... is for KING

Elvis suffered a fatal cardiac arrest in his bathroom, supposedly while on the loo

Elvis Presley wasn't the only King to die on the toilet. On 25 October 1760, George II's valet was waiting outside the water closet for his master to finish his morning ablutions when he heard what he described as "a noise louder than the royal wind" followed by a crash "like the falling of a billet of wood from the fire". He rushed in to find the King dying on the floor. A subsequent post-mortem revealed that he had died from an aortic aneurysm, which had probably been caused by straining.



"ELVIS PRESLEY WASN'T THE ONLY KING TO DIE ON THE TOILET"



L... is for LUTHER



Was the Protestant Reformation thought up on the toilet? It's quite possible. Martin Luther, the German Augustinian friar who was a seminal figure in the Reformation, suffered from constipation. He spent many hours in contemplation on the toilet, and later wrote that he was "in cloaca" – or in the sewer – when the belief that salvation was gained through faith not deeds came to him.

M... is for MONASTERIES

Many of Britain's medieval monasteries still retain the remains of their communal toilets. Dubbed *necessaria* (for obvious reasons) or *reredorters* (because they stood behind the dormitory), they could be quite extensive in size. One of the most impressive can be found at Muchelney Abbey in Somerset. Unique in having a thatched roof, it's a two-storey affair that the monks entered at first-floor level from their dormitory.

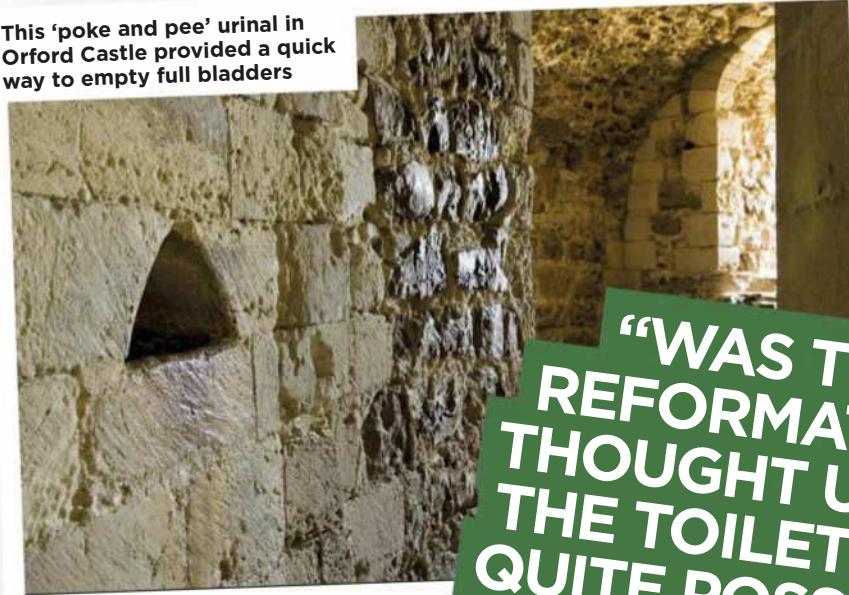


N... is for NIGHTMEN



In the days before sewers, people in towns had to find a way of disposing of their excrement. This is where the nightmen came in. So-called because by law they could only work at night, it was their job to empty the excreta from people's cesspits and cart it away. They usually operated in teams of four. One man, the 'holeman', went into the cesspit and filled a tub lowered by a colleague called the 'ropeman'. Once full, it was pulled back up and two 'tubmen' carried it to a waiting cart. The night soil was then taken away and mixed with other rubbish before being sold to farmers as manure.

This 'poke and pee' urinal in Orford Castle provided a quick way to empty full bladders



"WAS THE REFORMATION THOUGHT UP ON THE TOILET? IT'S QUITE POSSIBLE"

O... is for ORFORD

For those with an interest in medieval toilet arrangements, Orford Castle in Suffolk is a must-see. Its 12th-century keep is equipped with garderobes served by a system of chutes, which directed their discharge to a single area at the back of the tower. Like most castles, the majority of Orford's toilets are of the sit-down variety, but it also boasts a rarity – a stand-up, triangular 'poke and pee' urinal in the corridor outside the constable's chamber. Handily placed to save a night-time walk to one of the main garderobes, it now offers modern visitors an almost irresistible photo opportunity.

P... is for PEPYS



An entry in Samuel Pepys' diary offers an insight into the rather ramshackle state of 17th-century London's sanitary arrangements, even for the well-to-do: "20 October 1660: This morning one came to me to advise with me where to make me a window into my cellar... and going down my cellar to look, I put my foot into a heap of turds, by which I find that Mr Turner's house of office is full and comes into my cellar, which doth trouble me..."

Things weren't any better at court. The antiquary Anthony Wood acidly commented that when Charles II and his court descended on Oxford in 1665, "though they were neat and gay in their apparel, yet they were very nasty and beastly, leaving at their departure their excrements in every corner, in chimneys, studies, coalhouses, cellars".

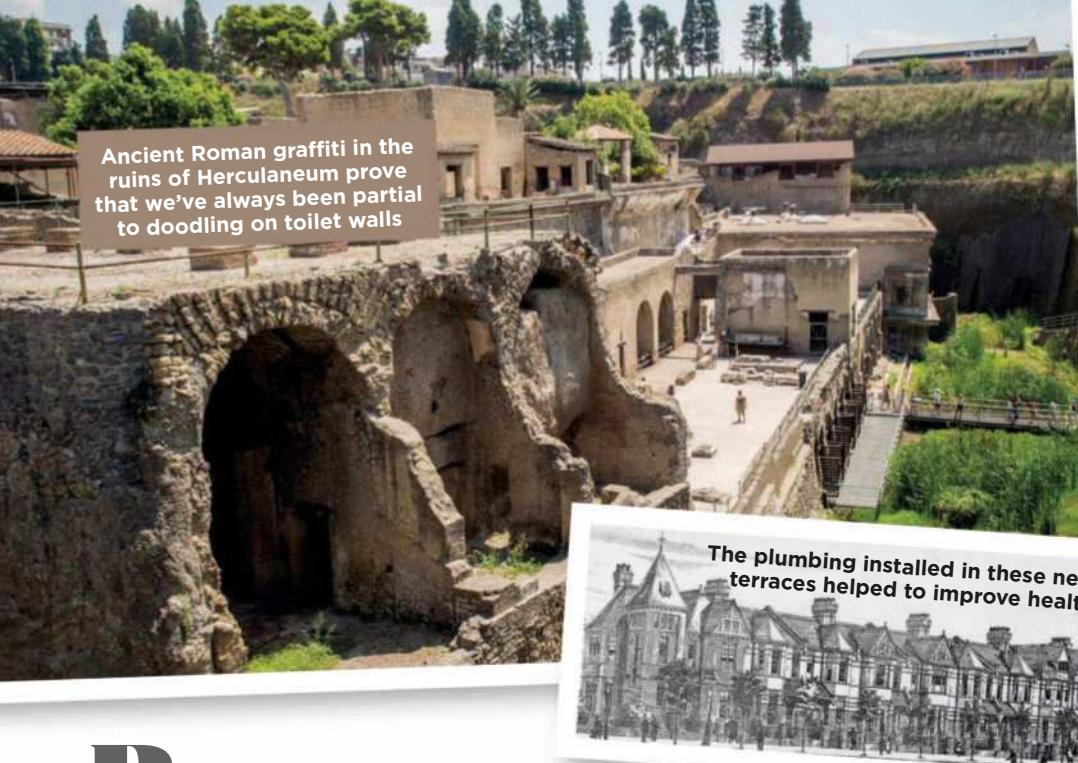
Q... is for QUEEN

If the 17th-century antiquarian John Aubrey is to be believed, Edward de Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford, may well have regretted not paying a precautionary visit to the privy before being presented to Queen Elizabeth I. In his *Brief Lives*, a splendidly scandalous collection of anecdotes about the great figures of Tudor and Stuart England, Aubrey writes: "This Earl of Oxford, making of his low obeisance to Queen Elizabeth, happened to fart, at which he was so abashed that he went to travel for seven years. On his return, the Queen welcomed him home and said 'My lord, I had forgotten the fart'."



After the 17th Earl of Oxford passed wind in front of the Queen, the shame led him to take drastic action

Ancient Roman graffiti in the ruins of Herculaneum prove that we've always been partial to doodling on toilet walls



R ... is for ROME

Toilet walls have always been a temptation for idle scribblers, and things were no different in the days of Ancient Rome. One such wall in a house in the Roman town of Herculaneum (which, like Pompeii, was destroyed in AD 79 by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius) bears the words "Apollinaris medici Titi Imperatoris hic cacavit bene" – roughly translated, that's "Apollinaris, physician of the Emperor Titus, had a good crap here".

T ... is for TORRENS

In 1868, William McCullagh Torrens, Liberal MP for Finsbury, introduced the Artizans and Labourers Dwellings Act, enabling local authorities to clear away houses without proper sanitation and erect decent dwellings for the working classes. Despite powerful opposition, the bill was passed.

S ... is for STOOL

One of the most sought-after jobs in the Tudor court was the position of Groom of the Stool. The Stool in question was a 'close stool', a fixed or portable commode, and the Groom's job was to help the king undress before using it and to supply him with water, towels and a washbowl when he had finished. Whether the Groom was actually required to wipe the Royal Bottom is a matter of debate. The reason why this apparently lowly job was so desirable was the fact that it gave the holder an intimate access to the king that no other office holder enjoyed. Because a word in the king's ear could make or break a courtier, it was important to keep on the right side of the Groom, and people would often petition him to pass on their concerns or requests to the monarch. As time went on, the Groom's duties expanded until they came to act more as personal secretaries. Sir Anthony Denny, Henry VIII's last Groom of the Stool, was also given the great responsibility of caring for the 'dry stamp', which was used to sign the king's name on documents. In addition to the influence they enjoyed, Grooms of the Stool enjoyed high pay and a range of perks, including being given the king's old clothes and furnishings.



Sir Anthony Denny served as Groom of the Stool to King Henry VIII, assisting him with all his sanitary needs



U ... is for U-BOAT



In April 1945, just weeks before the end of World War II, German submarine U-1206 was cruising in the North Sea off Peterhead at a depth of about 60 metres when problems with the pressurised flushing system of its on-board toilet caused a leak, which flooded the hull with seawater. When this came into contact with the ship's batteries, poisonous chlorine gas was created, leaving the captain with no option but to surface. U-1206 was quickly spotted and attacked by Allied aircraft, forcing the captain to order his crew to scuttle the U-boat and abandon ship.

"WHETHER THE GROOM WAS REQUIRED TO WIPE THE ROYAL BOTTOM IS A MATTER OF DEBATE"

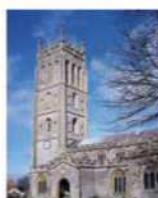


Vespaientes were also known as 'pissoirs'

V ... is for VESPASIENNES

Vespaientes were metal open-air public urinals that were first erected in Paris in 1834, in a bid to put an end to indiscriminate public peeing (by men). They took their name from the Ancient Roman emperor Vespasian who, according to legend, imposed a tax on the collection of urine (which was used in tanning and laundries) from Roman public toilets. Vespaientes were once a common sight on the streets of Paris; in the 1930s, there were over 1,200, but now, only one remains – on the Boulevard Arago in the 14th Arrondissement.

W ... is for WESTONZOYLAND

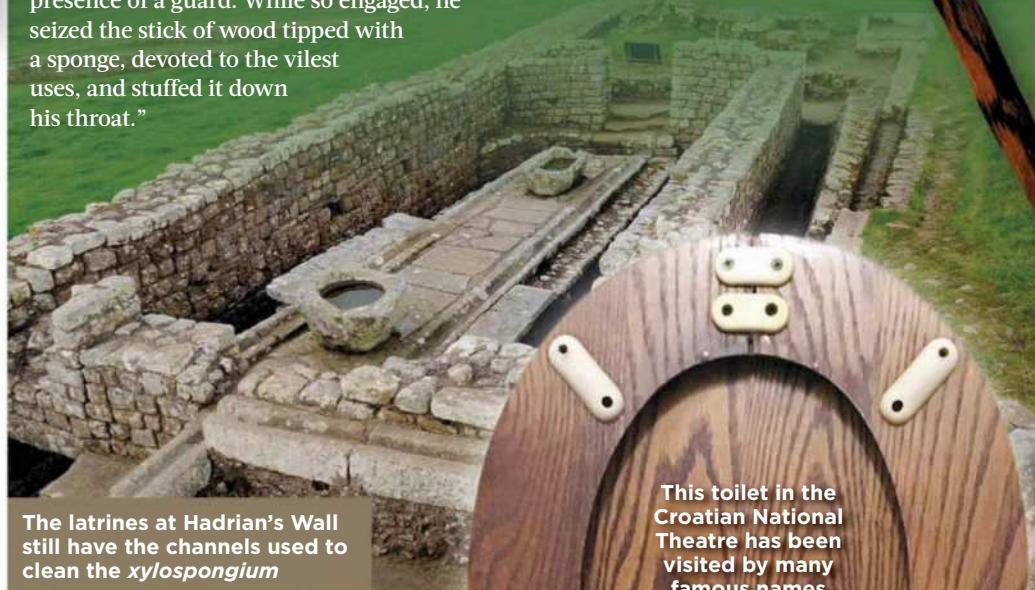
 After the Duke of Monmouth's defeat at the Battle of Sedgemoor in July 1685, the nearby church of St Mary's, Westonzoyland was pressed into service as a temporary prison for hundreds of Monmouth's defeated rebel followers. Two comfortable toilets have recently been installed in the church, but no such facilities existed in Monmouth's time... the church accounts record the expenditure of 5s 8d on frankincense, pitch and resin to fumigate the soiled building after the prisoners had been removed.

Y ... is for YORK

 Although pay toilets didn't appear until the 19th century, the towns and cities of medieval Britain appear to have been well-equipped with public privies. The

X ... is for XYLOSPONGIUM

How did Romans wipe their bottoms? They used a sponge on a stick called a *xylospongium*. In communal toilets, they were kept in tubs of water in front of where you sat. You took one, rinsed it, used it, and then put it back. The well-preserved Roman latrine at Housesteads on Hadrian's Wall still has the channel which contained the running water used to wash the sponges. Writing in the middle of the first century, the philosopher Seneca described how a Germanic gladiator used a *xylospongium* to commit suicide: "He withdrew in order to relieve himself – the only thing he was allowed to do in secret and without the presence of a guard. While so engaged, he seized the stick of wood tipped with a sponge, devoted to the vilest uses, and stuffed it down his throat."

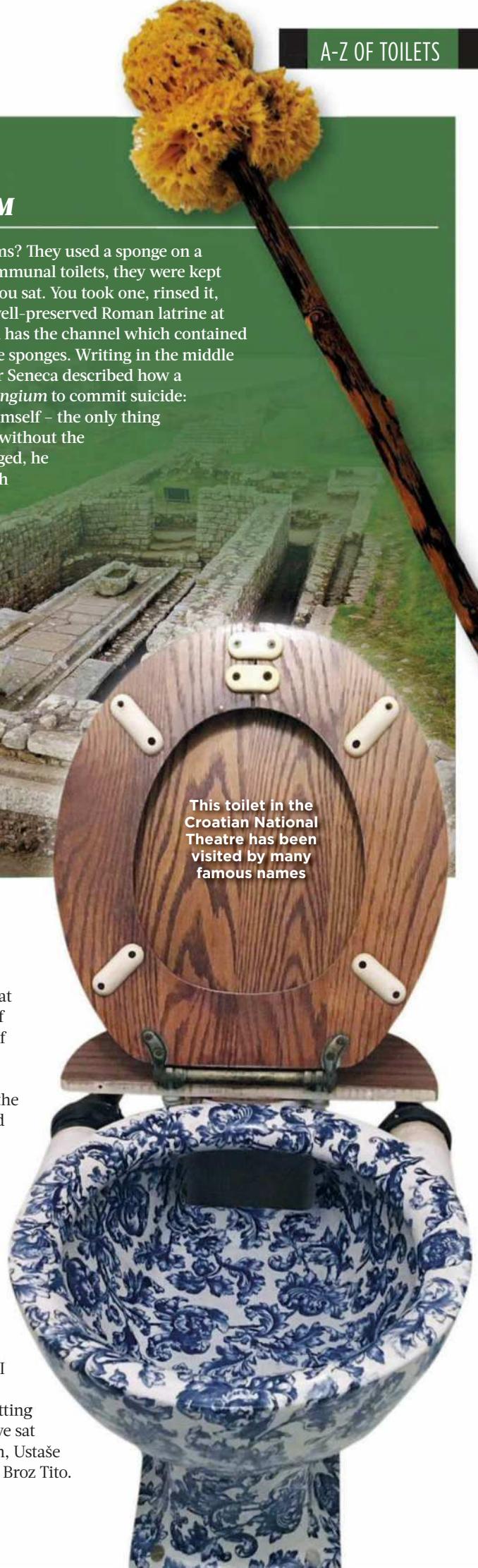


The latrines at Hadrian's Wall still have the channels used to clean the *xylospongium*

first recorded public convenience in York was sited in an arch of the old Ouse Bridge. In 1380, one William Graa left 40d a year in his will to provide "a light in the common jakes at the end of Use Bridge". One section of Conwy's town walls houses a group of 12 projecting stone latrines, while London boasted Whittington's Longhouse, a huge public toilet over the Walbrook river. Opened in 1421, it had seats for 64 men and 64 women.

Z ... is for ZAGREB

If you visit the Croatian National Theatre in Zagreb, check out Croatia's most historic toilet. A magnificent blue-and-white porcelain creation, it was installed for the visit of Emperor Franz Joseph I when he opened the neo-baroque theatre in 1895. Use it and you'll be sitting where a range of historical figures have sat over the years, including Franz Joseph, Ustaše leader Ante Pavelić and Marshal Josip Broz Tito.



A REVIVED STYLE
A lone Teddy Boy hangs around outside a cinema showing *Rock Around The Clock*. Boys in long Edwardian jackets and sleek haircuts were a familiar sight in fifties Britain.

THE DAWN OF THE TEENAGER **TEDDY BOYS**

How a style inspired by the foppish fashions of Edwardian dandies hailed the age of rock and roll and defined a British subculture

AT A GLANCE

The Teddy Boys (and Girls) was a British youth subculture that was popular during the early 1950s, defined by defiance and rebellion. The name springs from their love of wearing Edwardian attire. When rock and roll arrived from the US, the two worlds collided.

THE FAD THAT STRUCK A CHORD

This subculture helped develop the idea and identity of the teenager



MUSIC LOVERS

Music was central to the Teddy Boys, so anywhere with a jukebox was the ideal hangout. Jazz and skiffle were the first genres adopted – but then rock and roll burst onto the scene from the US.



HALLOWED GROUND

The 2i's Coffee Bar in Soho was a favoured spot for Teddy Boys and is dubbed the birthplace of British rock and roll. Cliff Richard, Tommy Steele and Adam Faith were all reportedly discovered here.

THE NEXT BIG THING...

As this new music gained popularity, teenagers wanted to emulate those playing it. These boys in a youth club are having a go at making music themselves.



STYLE CONSCIOUS

Perfectly coiffured hair and Edwardian outfits were important aspects of the Teddy Boys look



DEFYING CONVENTION

It wasn't just the boys adopting new hairstyles. This 17-year-old girl is bucking the trend by sporting the DA (Duck's Arse), an unusual style to see on a woman at the time.

LOOKING DAPPER

Long jackets, drainpipe trousers, waistcoats and velvet collars were the key elements of a Teddy Boy look, which drew inspiration from the dandies of the 18th and 19th centuries.



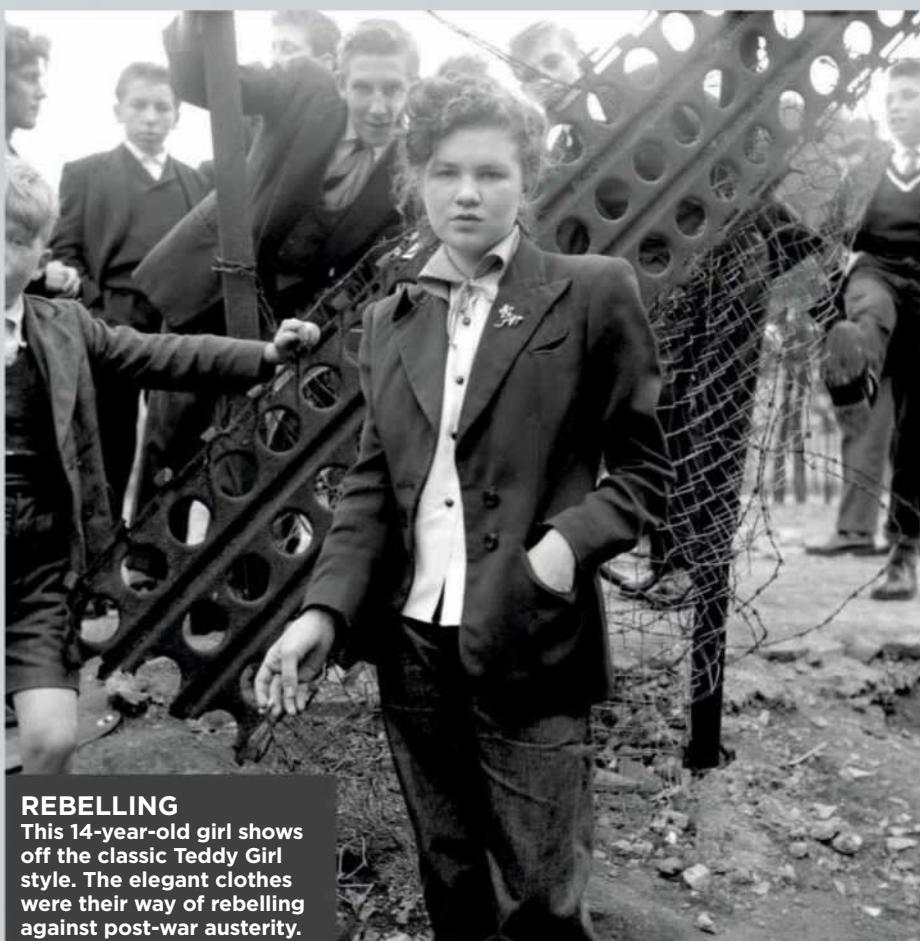
ON TREND

Keeping up with the latest hairstyles was vitally important - as shown by this queue of nearly 20 teenage boys waiting in this barbers. The hairstyle of actor Tony Curtis was a popular inspiration.



A BAD NAME

Hanging around on street corners fuelled the idea that the Teddy Boy culture led to juvenile delinquency and violence.

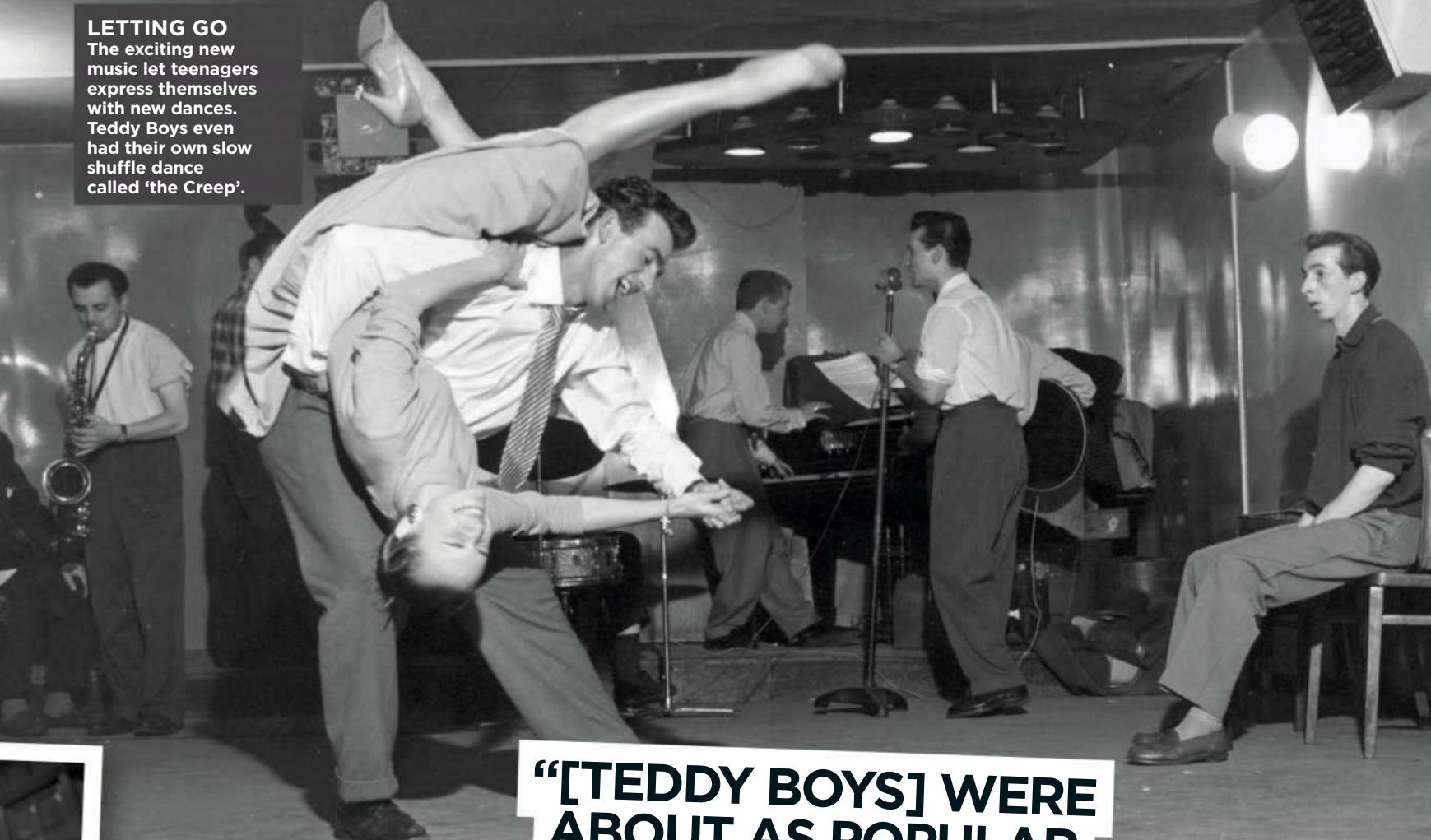


REBELLING

This 14-year-old girl shows off the classic Teddy Girl style. The elegant clothes were their way of rebelling against post-war austerity.

LETTING GO

The exciting new music let teenagers express themselves with new dances. Teddy Boys even had their own slow shuffle dance called 'the Creep'.

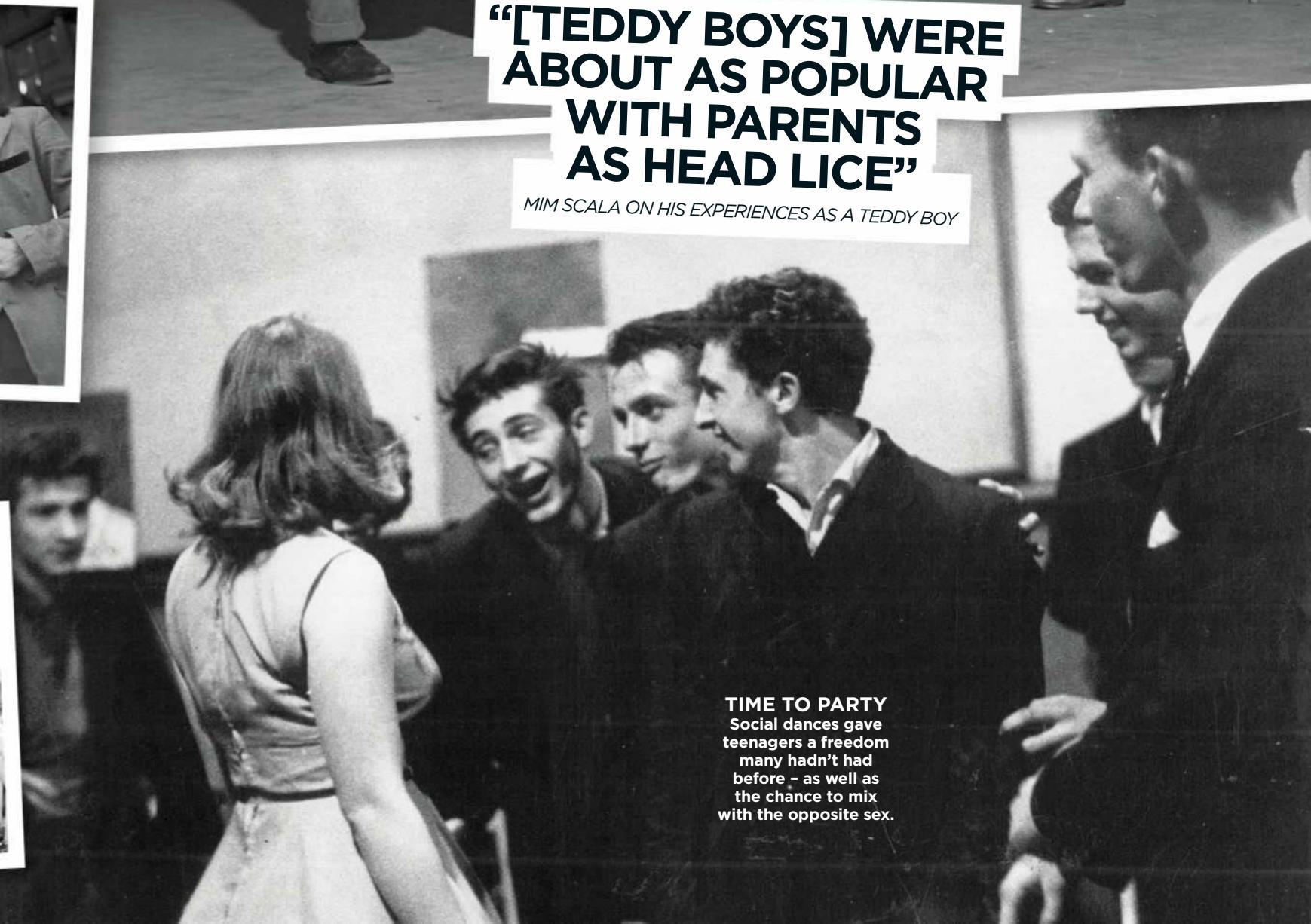


**"[TEDDY BOYS] WERE
ABOUT AS POPULAR
WITH PARENTS
AS HEAD LICE"**

MIM SCALA ON HIS EXPERIENCES AS A TEDDY BOY

TIME TO PARTY

Social dances gave teenagers a freedom many hadn't had before – as well as the chance to mix with the opposite sex.



"THE OVERPOWERING AND UNFORGETTABLE SOUND OF ROCK AND ROLL HIT ME"

MIM SCALA, *DIARY OF A TEDDY BOY*

NEW TUNES
Although rock and roll came to define the Teddy Boys, it was jazz that originally brought these young people together.

THE ARRIVAL OF ROCK AND ROLL

The American musical invasion was embraced by teens across Britain



ROCKING RIOTS

Rock Around the Clock was a film like no other for many British teenagers, and riots broke out in cinemas across the country. The film had such an impact that many fans reported watching it several times.



FAN FRENZY

Bill Haley & His Comets are shown fooling around during rehearsals for their British tour. The press dubbed their UK arrival as the Second Battle of Waterloo as there were so many fans gathered at the train station.

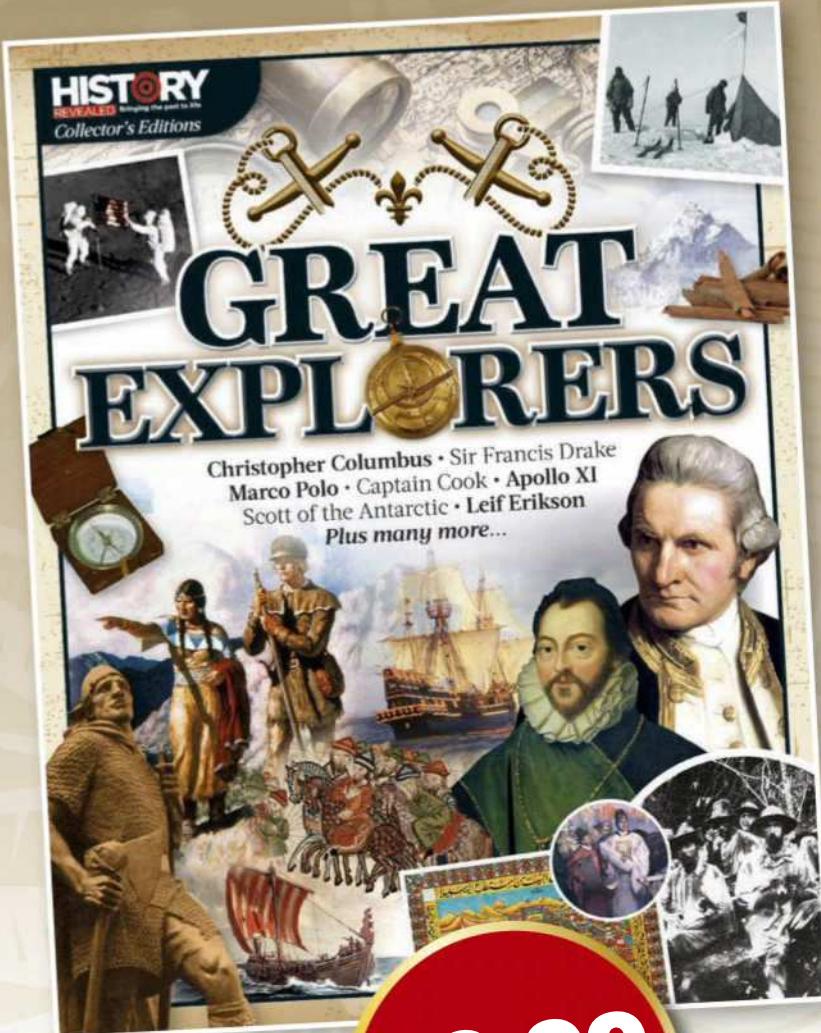


NATIONWIDE APPEAL

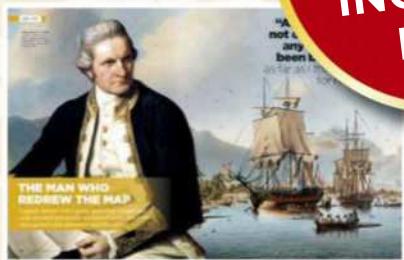
It wasn't just the capital that caught the fever. This Lancashire boy looks ecstatic during *Rock Around the Clock*. Across the country there were reports of cinema seats being ripped up, and jiving in the aisles.

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Q&A

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HOW DID VIKINGS GET TO VALHALLA?

 For a Viking, what two things would be desired the most in the afterlife? Feasting and fighting, of course. If chosen to die by the mythical Valkyries, a Norse warrior longed to be welcomed by the god Odin into Valhalla, a magnificent hall with a roof thatched with golden shields, spears for rafters, and so large that 540 doors lined its walls.

The honoured dead, known as the Einherjar, spent all day honing their battle skills against each other in preparation for Ragnarök – the end of the world – then every night, their wounds magically healed and

they partied like only Vikings could. Their drinking horns never emptied thanks to Heidrun, a goat on the roof of Valhalla that ate from a special tree and produced the finest mead, and there was always enough meat as the boar named Sæhrimnir came back to life after each slaughter so it could be cooked over and over.

To join the Einherjar, a Viking had to die in battle – and even then, they only had a 50:50 chance. The half not chosen to go to Valhalla instead went to the field of

the goddess Freya (so they could offer to the women who died as maidens their... company).

As for the old or sick, they went to an underworld called Hel. It was largely not as bad as the name suggests, though there was a special place of misery reserved for murderers, adulterers and oath-breakers, where a giant dragon chewed on their corpses.

DID YOU KNOW?

THE NORSE AND HIS HORSE

Odin, the god presiding over Valhalla, would be accompanied by two wolves and two ravens. His most impressive animal friend was Sleipnir, a horse with eight legs and teeth carved with runes who could run through the air.



FROM MUD TO GLORY
The souls of Norse warriors could find themselves in one of two 'halls of the slain', where they could enjoy a never-ending banquet

ARCANGEL

MIXED FELINES

While in Japan black cats are thought to bring good luck, in the West they are often associated with witchcraft



WHY ARE BLACK CATS UNLUCKY?

Target While many things from medieval times are now decried as ignorant or, well, medieval, the poor black moggy still suffers from a su-purr-stitious image problem that goes back centuries. You know, when we used to burn women as witches.

The association between the supernatural and black cats became so rooted in Europe that, in the 13th century, Pope Gregory IX declared them to be an incarnation of Satan. They were burned as 'familiars',

animals that do a witch's bidding, and killed in huge numbers in times of plague. The irony is that by removing the rat-killing cats, the pestilence probably spread quicker.

Fear of black cats travelled across the pond to America, and the Salem Witch Trials made sure that they became a feature of Halloween festivities forevermore. Still, the campaign is on to restore the inky feline's reputation, with both Britain and the US now holding annual Black Cat Appreciation Days.

2004

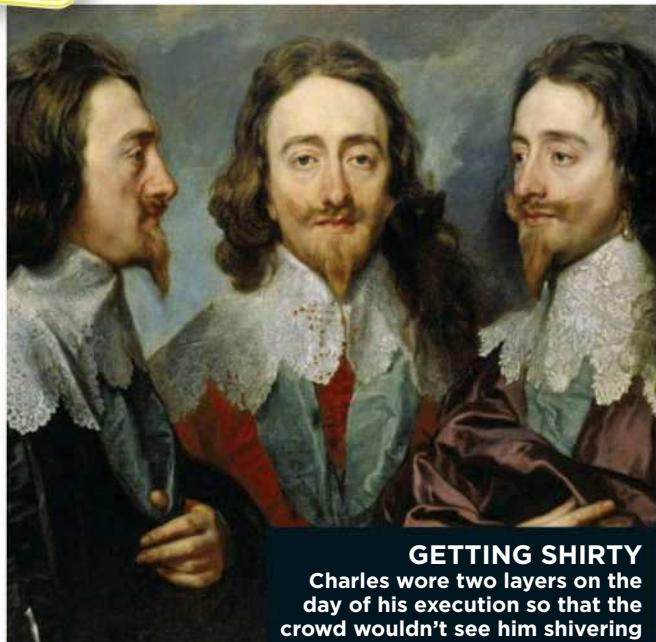
The year that the last surviving widow of a veteran of the American Civil War died. Alberta Martin passed away at the age of 97, just under 140 years after the war ended.

WHAT HAPPENED TO CHARLES I'S HEAD?



Well, it was chopped off on 30 January 1649. The King had lost the British Civil Wars and was sentenced to be executed for the rather contrary crime of high treason. After the unknown executioner carried out the deed with a single strike of his axe, several people approached the scaffold at Banqueting House and dipped their handkerchiefs into Charles's blood as a souvenir.

As for the head, Oliver Cromwell allowed it to be sewn back on to the body, which was then buried quietly at Windsor Castle. So quietly, in fact, that everyone forgot where exactly. A team of workmen found the lead coffin by chance in 1813, and King George III's physician successfully identified the body as Charles's. He noted how he found the head to be "loose, and, without any difficulty, was taken up and held to view".



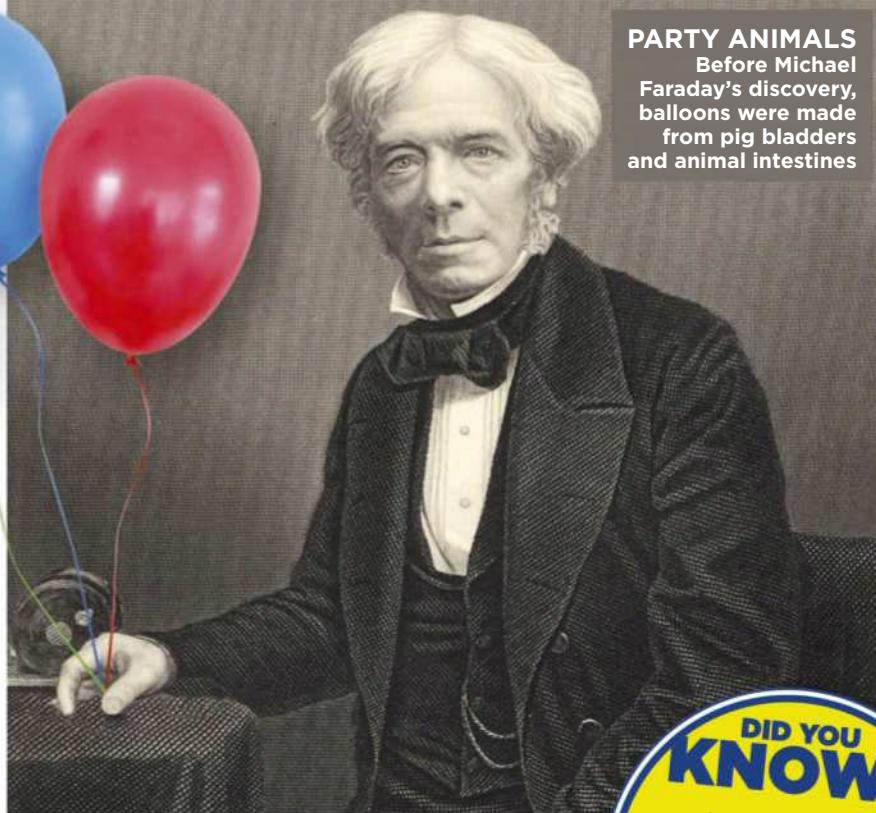
What were Pip, Squeak and Wilfred?

Target What do a dog, a penguin and a baby rabbit have to do with World War I soldiers? No, it's not the start of a joke. In the early 1920s, anyone who fought in the first

COMIC TRIO

The three medals were named after characters in a cartoon strip

two years of the war were awarded with three medals: the 1914 Star (or 1914–15 Star), the British War Medal and the Victory Medal. As they were received and meant to be worn together, the set affectionately became known by the three characters from a *Daily Mirror* comic strip: Pip the dog, Squeak the penguin and Wilfred the baby rabbit.



PARTY ANIMALS
Before Michael Faraday's discovery, balloons were made from pig bladders and animal intestines

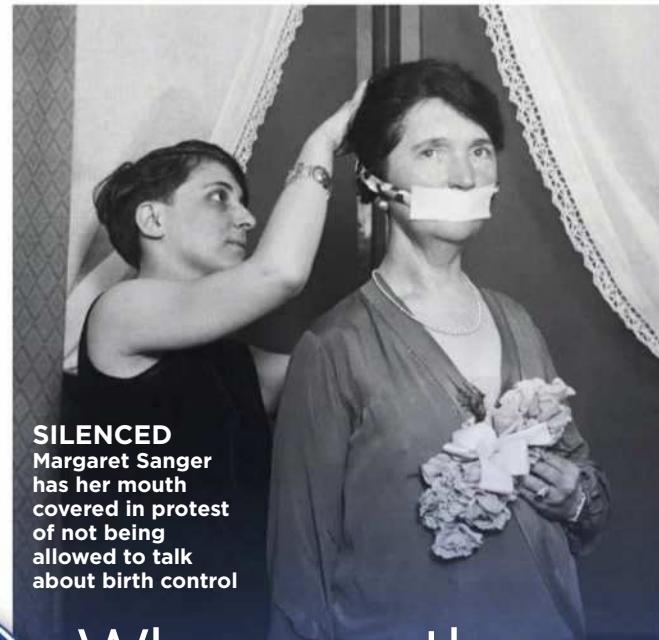
WHO INVENTED RUBBER BALLOONS?

Michael Faraday is rightly celebrated for his work in electromagnetism and electrochemistry, but he gets less credit for his achievement in another field: party decorations.

While performing experiments with hydrogen in 1824, Faraday laid two sheets of rubber together, with a flour-like substance in the middle to stop them sticking, and sealed the edges. When he

inflated his contraption, he remarked on its "considerable ascending power".

The balloon went immediately on the rise. The next year, rubber manufacturer Thomas Hancock started selling a kit so that people could make their own and soon, balloons were a favoured treat for children. They became even more popular after the highly flammable hydrogen was replaced with much safer helium gas.



SILENCED
Margaret Sanger has her mouth covered in protest of not being allowed to talk about birth control

When was the term '**birth control**' introduced?

Methods of preventing pregnancy go back to antiquity, including the application of crocodile dung in Egypt and the plant silphium in the Greek colony of Cyrene, which became so valuable that it was said to be worth the same as silver. And while humans since have always tried to develop better ways to postpone a visit from the stork, the subject of birth control still remains taboo, if not illegal, in some cultures. A social reform movement to make contraceptives widely available only developed in the 19th century, and the term 'birth control' wouldn't be popularised until 1914.

That was the work of American campaigner Margaret Sanger – who preferred it to the euphemistic 'family limitation' – after working as a nurse in impoverished areas of New York. Upset by high mortality rates and the harm posed by back-street abortions, she came to the conclusion that, "Enforced motherhood is the most complete denial of a woman's right to life and liberty."

Sanger established a birth-control clinic in 1916, only to be shut down ten days later and for her to be arrested. Her trial hit a nerve, though, which saw public support for her cause grow, and the organisations she went on to create would lead to Planned Parenthood.

Sanger leaves a complicated legacy, however, as she was also a proponent of eugenics – stopping anyone deemed unfit from having children. In other words: selective breeding. This point of view is frequently brought up in anti-abortion debates that attack Sanger's work on birth control.

Why is Henry IV wearing a headscarf?

Henry IV (reigned 1399–1413) could hardly be described as the most distinguished of English kings. He was eclipsed not only by a more impressive successor, Henry V, but even by other characters in the Shakespeare plays named after him. The red headdress he wears in his most famous portrait seems to suggest he had something unique or memorable about him. Alas. The portrait was done in the 16th or 17th century, so the hat is just what was popular at the time, and nothing to do with Henry.



WORD FOR WORD
It is from this protective headgear – called a chaperon – that the term 'chaperone' derives

HAS A PERSON EVER TRIED TO EAT EVERY ANIMAL?

 As well as boasting that he ate his way through the animal kingdom like some greedy anti-Noah, Dr William Buckland made a name for himself in the late 18th- and early 19th-centuries as an esteemed geologist, palaeontologist and church minister. And an eccentric. In one of his ever-entertaining lectures, he ran around the room pointing a hyena's skull in the students' faces and asking, "What rules the world?" When no one could answer, he said, "The stomach... the great ones eat the less, the less the lesser still!" Buckland certainly put his stomach to use; in his quest to devour one of every animal, he chomped through hedgehogs, rats and dogs, tasted porpoise, horse's tongue and kangaroo, and dined on panther, ostrich and elephant trunk. "The taste of mole was the most repulsive I knew until I tasted a bluebottle," he once stated.

Animals weren't the only thing on the menu, though. While visiting Lord Harcourt, Archbishop of York and collector of curios, Buckland was shown what was purported to be the mummified heart of the French King Louis XIV. You can guess what happened next...

NO LAUGHING MATTER

The smile was soon wiped off this hyena's face



En middag hos Djurkungen sir William Buckland.

326

The length, in days, of Edward VIII's reign before his abdication on 11 December 1936. Elizabeth II, Britain's longest-reigning monarch, has recently passed 24,000 days.



CARE FOR A DRINK?
These chaps certainly didn't

Did Ancient Greeks have a drinking game?

 So you're at a fancy dinner party and sitting around after the meal when someone suggests you start throwing the contents of the nice bottle of wine you brought all over the room. Chances are they've had too much to drink, but maybe, just maybe, they're trying to bring back the fifth- and fourth-century-BC game *kottabos*.

After a banquet, Ancient Greek men would get together for a symposium – a chance to chat, recite poetry, watch dancers and drink. When they got down to the dregs of the wine, they would, while still reclining on the couches in a circle, try and flick the liquid out of their cups, or *kylix*, and knock off a bronze disc resting on a stand in the centre of the room. Another variation was to have a large bowl of water with empty cups floating inside, and the players had to sink as many as they could.

It got competitive (circular rooms were built specifically for the game) and prizes were on offer, such as sweets or sexual favours from courtesans, but *kottabos* left quite a mess. No matter – the slaves cleared up.

When was the Loch Ness Monster first spotted?

 While the legends, theories, hoaxes and scams surrounding the creature in the Scottish loch proliferated in the 20th century, Nessie first revealed herself to people around 1,500 years ago. When St Columba, a Christian monk and founder of the famous abbey on Iona, visited Scotland, a beast dragged a man underwater as he watched, and would have killed another if Columba had not ordered it to go back.

Folk tales and stories continued over the centuries, before fascination with the monster broke the surface once and for all with a sighting in 1933. There have since been over 1,000, but Nessie has proven to still be very shy.

IS IT A BIRD? PROBABLY

Though the first 'photos' of Nessie were taken in the '30s, she's supposedly been around since AD 565



Thanks to Tim Lauby and Richard Ives for sending in their questions

NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS



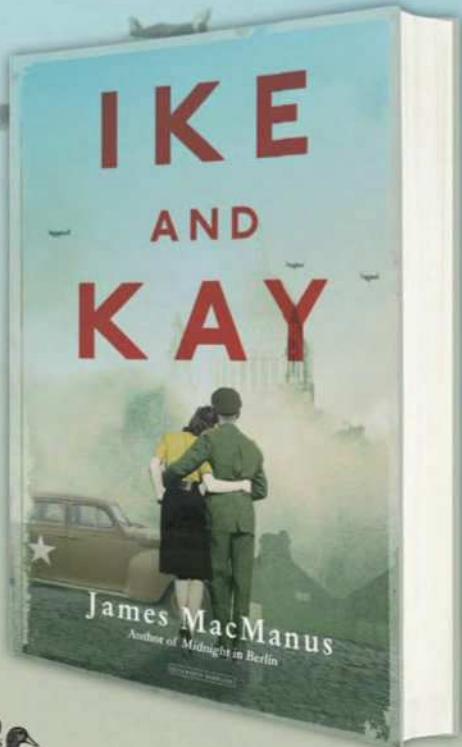
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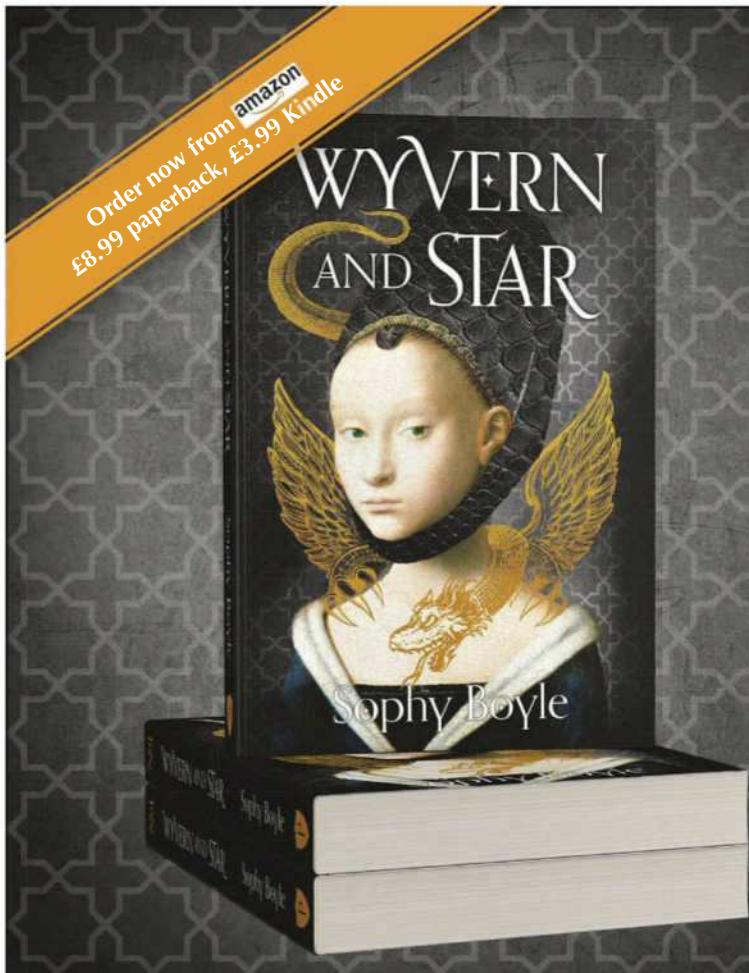
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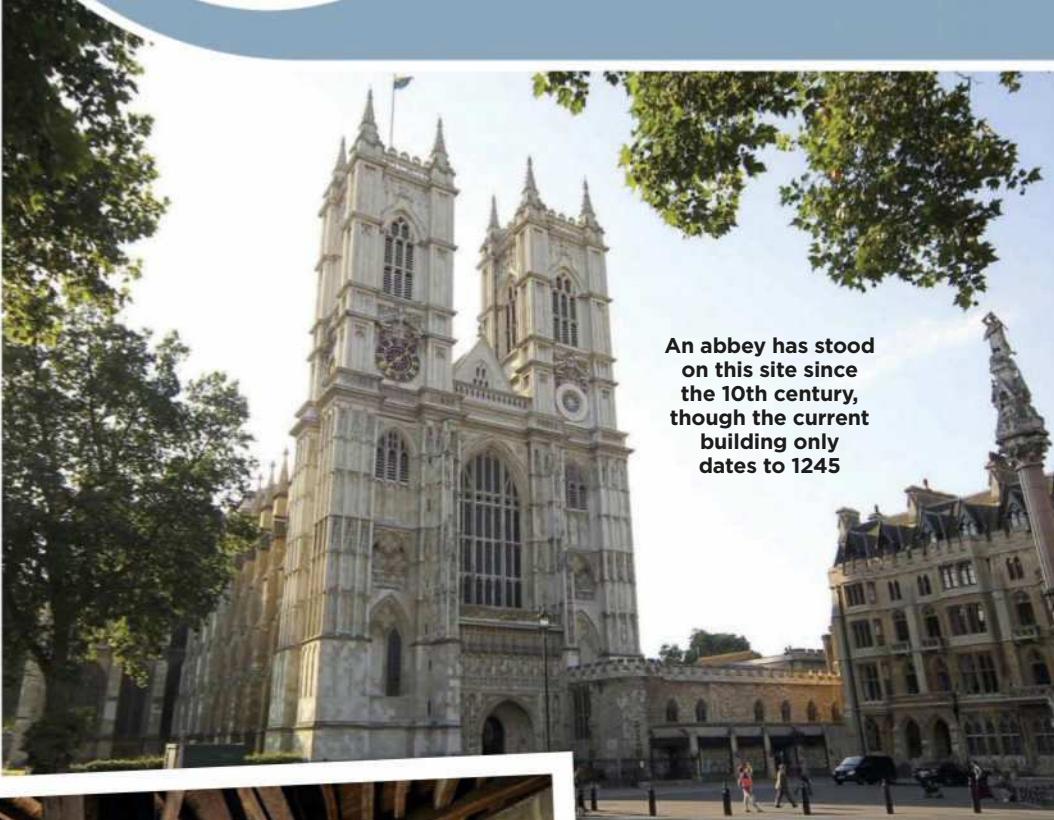
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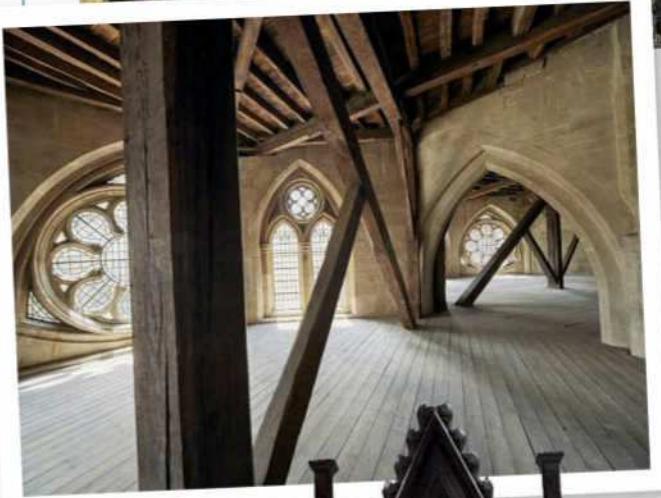


ON OUR RADAR

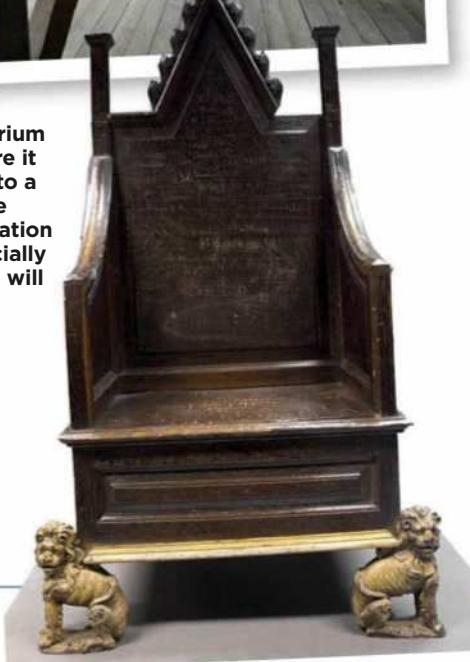
A guide to what's happening in the world of history over the coming weeks



An abbey has stood on this site since the 10th century, though the current building only dates to 1245



ABOVE: The triforium as it looked before it was converted into a new gallery space
RIGHT: The coronation chair made especially for Queen Mary II will be on display



EVENT

The Queen's Diamond Jubilee Galleries

Opens 11 June, Westminster Abbey, London
www.westminster-abbey.org

Westminster Abbey is opening up a previously inaccessible area for the first time to house a new gallery. Based in the triforium – a room high above the Abbey floor that's only been used for storage for the past eight centuries – the gallery will showcase treasures from the building's 1,000-year history, focusing on its role as a working church as well as its relationships with the monarchy and the nation. Mary II's coronation chair will be on display, as will the marriage licence of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.

WHAT'S ON

Our guide to upcoming events includes London History Day p79



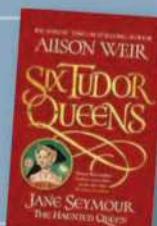
BRITAIN'S TREASURES

William Wordsworth's childhood home p84



BOOK REVIEWS

Our look at the best new releases.... p86



POSTCARDS FROM THE PAST

Your best photos of historical landmarks... p90





EVENT

Wars of the Roses Live

From 26 May until 2 September, Warwick Castle
www.warwick-castle.com/wars-of-the-roses

After the success of last year, Wars of the Roses Live is making a return to Warwick Castle, featuring epic jousting tournaments, special effects and fearless stunts – all based on the civil wars that pitted cousin against cousin. The show runs on select days throughout the summer and is included in the entry price. You can even stay overnight in a Wars of the Roses-themed lodge. The only question remains: is your allegiance to the house of York or the house of Lancaster?



EXHIBITION

Cutting Edge: The Changing Tools of War

Until 1 November 2018, National Civil War Centre, Newark, Nottinghamshire
www.nationalcivilwarcentre.com/exhibitions

The British Civil Wars of the 17th-century birthed the first professional standing army and saw a revolution in arms and armour – both of which you can see in this exhibition. Covering the period of 1618 to 1651, it highlights how soldiers fought through artefacts that are as much as 400 years old, from a full set of pikeman's armour to rapier swords and helms. Items belonging to commander-in-chief of the New Model Army, Sir Thomas Fairfax, will also be on display.



Newark was at the centre of much of the fighting during the Civil Wars, making it an apt location for the museum



FESTIVAL

Hay Festival

24 May to 3 June, Hay-on-Wye
www.hayfestival.com

The Hay Festival is a popular mainstay in British culture, and regularly features talks by prominent historians as well as writers, scientists and politicians. This year is no exception, with Bettany Hughes giving a talk on the story of Istanbul, Simon Schama discussing the cultural history of the Jews, David Olusoga looking at the forgotten history of black Britain and much more. Tickets are required.



Come face-to-face with your favourite historical authors



The Bishopgate Institute will explore the history of street protests, while St Paul's will host Women of Courage tours



EVENT

London History Day

31 May, museums across London, www.historicengland.org.uk/get-involved/visit/london-history-day

This celebration of all things historical in the English capital will see over 70 museums and galleries host special events and behind-the-scenes tours. This year's theme is courage, with St Bartholomew's Hospital Museum looking at the pioneering women who contributed to medicine, and London Fire Brigade Museum following the stories of those who battled the Great Fire of London.

TO BUY

Pewter Quill & Ink Set

£35, Shakespeare Birthplace Trust
www.shakespeare.org.uk/shop

For some of us, there's nothing better than a handwritten letter, of something more personal than an email, a text or a Facebook message. If you'd like to reclaim this art in historical style, this authentic quill-and-ink set might just prove the feather in your cap.



Channel your inner Shakespeare with this ye olde quill set

EXHIBITION

Double Fantasy: John and Yoko

Opens 18 May at The Museum of Liverpool
www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/mol/exhibitions/double-fantasy

The Museum of Liverpool celebrates one of its most famous sons. Double Fantasy charts the life of Beatles founder, musician and peace activist John Lennon and his avant-garde artist wife Yoko Ono in an exhibition that includes rare memorabilia such as handwritten lyrics, collaborative artwork and Lennon's iconic wire-rimmed glasses. The event forms a central part of Liverpool's European Capital of Culture 10th-anniversary celebrations.



John and Yoko planted acorns as symbols of peace at Coventry Cathedral in 1969; Beatles fans stole them on the first night

► ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- Roman Dead – An exhibition exploring Roman burials in London, 25 May to 28 October, Museum of London Docklands. www.museumoflondon.org.uk
- Shire Hall – A historic court turned crime museum that tells the stories of those whose lives were changed within its walls. From 1 May, Dorchester www.shirehalldorset.org

**GREAT OUTDOORS**

During the 18th century, theorists such as Locke and Rousseau said children should be encouraged to **behave naturally and play in the open air**. The gardens at Wordsworth House offered a wonderful opportunity for this.

BRITAIN'S TREASURES... WORDSWORTH HOUSE

Cockermouth, Cumbria

The childhood home of poet William Wordsworth authentically recreates the 1770s, allowing visitors to experience the place that sparked the Romantic movement

GETTING THERE:
If you're driving, Cockermouth is on the A66 and A595, so follow signs for the town centre. The house is situated on Main Street. Public buses run from Penrith and local buses can be caught to Cockermouth from Workington.



OPENING TIMES AND PRICES:
Saturday-Thursday until 28 October.
Adults £7.90, children £3.95.

FIND OUT MORE:
Visit www.bit.ly/2qH4fnq or call 01900 824805.

“Iwandered lonely as a cloud, that floats on high o'er vales and hills." Standing in the garden of Wordsworth House overlooking the Derwent, it's easy to understand why the Lake District captured William Wordsworth's imagination. This townhouse in Cockermouth, on the edge of the tranquil Lake District, was the birthplace and childhood home of one of England's greatest Romantic poets.

William Wordsworth was born in 1770, the second of five children to John and Ann Wordsworth. He grew up here with his siblings,

Dorothy, Richard, John and Christopher. William had a happy childhood, during which he loved trawling through his father's library and being outdoors. Tragedy struck in 1778 with the death of his mother. When his father followed her five years later, the children left the home and were scattered among relatives.

The Lake District clearly held a special place in William's heart, as he settled back there with Dorothy many years later. Over the years, he struck up a collaborative friendship with fellow poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge and,

together with Robert Southey, they became known as the Lake Poets.

Lyrical Ballads, which Wordsworth wrote with Coleridge, is considered to mark the start of the Romantic age. Romanticism was a cultural movement seen as a reaction to the Industrial Revolution, with an emphasis on emotion and the glorification of nature. The important theme of nature is evident throughout Wordsworth's works.

The Lake Poets helped inspire people's interest and appreciation of their surrounding landscapes, cementing the Lake District

WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



KITCHEN

The highlight of the house is the fully working 18th-century kitchen. Real Georgian delicacies are available to taste courtesy of the maid-of-all-work.



FAMILY FUN

The children's bedroom has Georgian outfits for modern visitors to dress up in, as well as replica toys that Wordsworth might have enjoyed.



GARDENS

Beautiful flowers, vegetables and plants fill the perfectly replicated 18th-century garden, where Wordsworth first gained his love of the natural world.



DINING ROOM

The elaborate dining room was where the Wordsworth family spent time together as well as entertaining guests. Witness an authentic Georgian banquet.



LIBRARY

The library is where a young Wordsworth first learnt to completely memorise passages of Milton and Shakespeare. Try your hand at writing with a quill.



HARPSICHORD

Throughout the year, volunteers wow audiences in the drawing room on the replica William Smith English single-manual harpsichord.

"It is as it would have been when William grew up here"

as a British national treasure. In turn, this helped to inspire the beginnings of the National Trust, which now manages Wordsworth's childhood home.

PEOPLE POWER

The elegant townhouse that today bears Wordsworth's name was built in 1690 and renovated for the High Sheriff of Cumberland, Joshua Lucock. It was later bought by Sir James Lowther, John Wordsworth's employer. John was allowed to live in the house rent-free with his family. After the Wordsworths, the house continued as a private residence until the 1930s, when it was bought by a bus company. This important literary home was threatened with demolition,

which caused a public outcry. Thanks to press exposure and the hard work of the community, the town raised enough money to buy it back and give it to the National Trust. Despite escaping destruction, the house suffered devastating flooding in 2009, but thankfully volunteers managed to save most of the artefacts before they were damaged.

Today, the recent refurbishment of the house ensures that visitors are instantly transported back to the 18th century. It is exactly as it would have been when William and his siblings grew up here. With painstaking attention to detail, there's even a roaring fire in the kitchen and real food made in the same way it would have been all those years ago. The children's

bedroom is full of original toys and clothes to dress up in.

The walled garden was the favoured playground of the Wordsworth children and probably where William's love of nature grew. In springtime, the garden is fragrant with the scents that may have even inspired some of Wordsworth's greatest works. Eighteenth-century flowers, vegetables and herbs fill this authentic Georgian garden. With beautiful views over the River Derwent, or as Wordsworth called it, "the fairest of all rivers", the natural beauty of the Cumbrian landscape surrounds the house. By walking in his footsteps, visitors have a unique opportunity to see where Wordsworth gained his earliest inspiration. ☺

WHY NOT VISIT...

Discover more gems of the beautiful Lake District

DOVE COTTAGE

To continue in Wordsworth's footsteps, visit the untouched country cottage where he lived with his family for eight years. www.wordsworth.org.uk/visit/dove_cottage

WASDALE

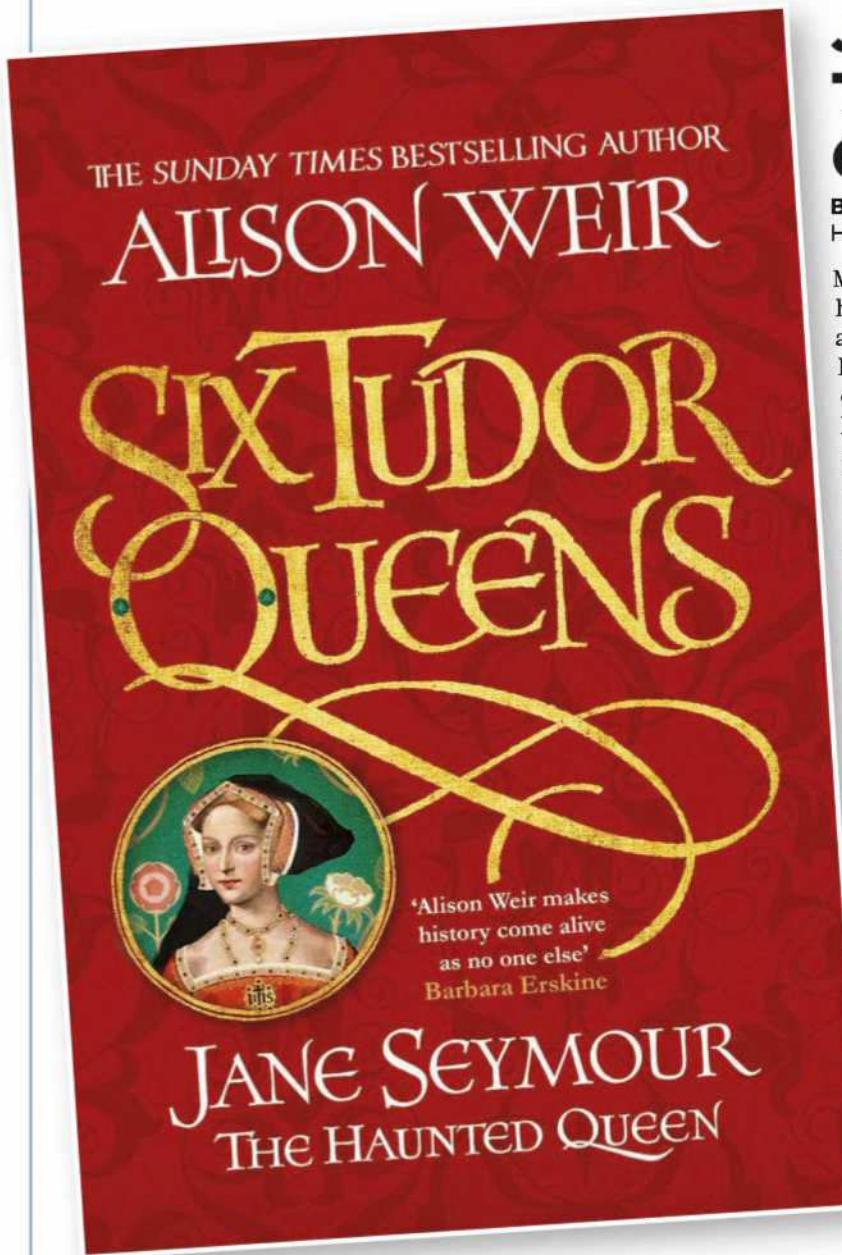
This valley is home to the deepest lake in England, Wast Water, and was voted Britain's favourite view. www.nationaltrust.org.uk/wasdale

LAKE WINDERMERE

The largest natural lake in England, Windermere is popular with tourists. Enjoy boat trips or if you're feeling brave, you can take part in the Great Swim. www.lakedistrict.gov.uk/visiting/placetogo/explorewindermere

BOOKS

This month's best historical reads



**BOOK
OF THE
MONTH**

Jane Seymour: The Haunted Queen

By Alison Weir

Headline Review, £18.99, hardback, 544 pages

Master historical storyteller Alison Weir continues her Six Tudor Queens series with this fictional account of Henry VIII's third wife, Jane Seymour. Maid of honour to the King's former wives Catherine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn, she went on to marry him just days after Boleyn's execution. Within 18 months she, too, would be dead, surviving just long enough to see her son, the future Edward VI, christened. Such a dramatic life provides Weir with plenty of incident, and she combines new research with an attempt to flesh out Seymour's character. Was she really a mild-mannered innocent? And how did her husband's litany of past marriages affect her mindset?



"Was she demure and virtuous, the willing instrument of an ambitious family and an ardent and powerful king?"



Jane was the only queen to provide Henry with a male heir – Edward VI



Just days after the execution of Anne Boleyn, Jane was sitting on the throne

MEET THE AUTHOR

In her new book, **Alison Weir** seamlessly weaves historical fact and plausible fiction to create a gripping – not to mention controversial – account of Jane Seymour’s life

The subtitle of your new novel about Jane Seymour is ‘The Haunted Queen’. What do you mean by that phrase?

A lot of people have asked me this question, and, if you think about it, the answer is not far to seek. Jane had been involved with the court faction that united to overthrow Anne Boleyn and put her on the throne. Anne was executed for treason on what now appear overwhelmingly to have been trumped-up charges. Was Jane haunted by the thought that the woman she had superseded had been innocent? And was she haunted in more ways than one?

What impression of Jane’s personality do we get from your book?

Historically, her character remains an enigma. Was she demure and virtuous, the willing instrument of an ambitious family and an ardent and powerful king? Or was she as ambitious as her relations and an active player in the downfall of Boleyn? Historians debate the subject endlessly.

It is impossible, given the paucity of the evidence, to reach a conclusion. For me, this posed a challenge, which set me poring once more over the historical evidence on which this novel is closely based. Jane had a mind of her own, although one senses a certain gaucheness in her. Her recorded utterances are few, but they suggest a humane and sympathetic personality. Her daring plea to Henry to save the monasteries speaks volumes for her moral courage. The only evidence for Jane’s involvement in Anne’s fall is of her agreeing to denigrate Anne in Henry’s ears. On the whole, it is possible to see her as a thinking, caring woman who was not afraid to speak out on principle.

What challenges are there writing fiction about this subject, rather than a factual

account that never strays from the primary sources?

The main challenge lies in filling in the gaps in our historical knowledge, and in trying to divine Jane’s character. There are many questions to which historians do not have answers. Had she left behind letters giving insights into her views on the tumultuous events of her day, we would know much

more about the role she played in them, and possibly about her feelings for King Henry VIII. I also faced the dilemma of whether or not to build storylines on theories based on new research that were bound to be controversial. But how could I resist? Everything is explained in a detailed author’s note that you’ll find at the end of the book.

“I faced the dilemma of whether to build storylines that were bound to be controversial”



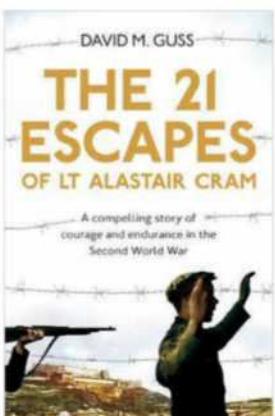
How close do you try to stay to the truth of what happened, and the characters’ actions?

When writing my novels, I am fictionalising the historical record, so I keep very close to the sources. Where there is room for conjecture, I bring creativity into play. Sometimes,

where the evidence (however fragmentary or controversial) supports it, I will go with a theory that, as a historian, I might reject, but works well for fiction. I admit to being provocatively controversial in this novel!

What new impression of Jane, and of the Tudor era more generally, would you like readers to leave your book with?

I’d like to leave readers with a more realistic view of Jane, based on the detailed research I have done on fathoming her character. I hope, too, they find my portrayal of the Tudor age both vivid and convincing.

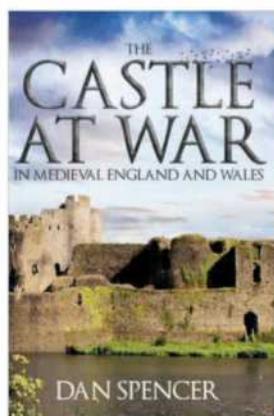


The 21 Escapes of Lt Alastair Cram

By David M Guss

Macmillan, £18.99, hardback, 448 pages

Escaping one World War II prisoner of war camp was no mean feat; to have managed it more than ten times is remarkable. That's the story of Alastair Cram, a Scottish artilleryman captured in 1941 in North Africa. Over the next four years, he used a combination of military training, aptitude for languages and sheer cunning to evade his captors. An extraordinary story, vividly told.

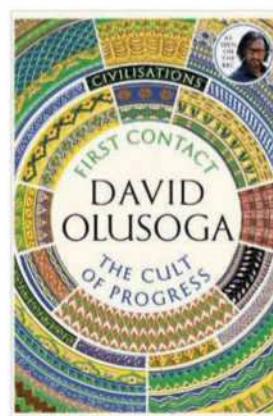


The Castle at War in Medieval England and Wales

By Dan Spencer

Amberley Publishing, £20, hardback, 336 pages

Take your place on the ramparts in this evocative look at military fortresses around England and Wales in the turbulent medieval era. What was life like during an attack? How did you prepare for a siege? What would the atmosphere have been like, waiting for an onslaught? All of these questions and more are answered in Dan Spencer's new book.

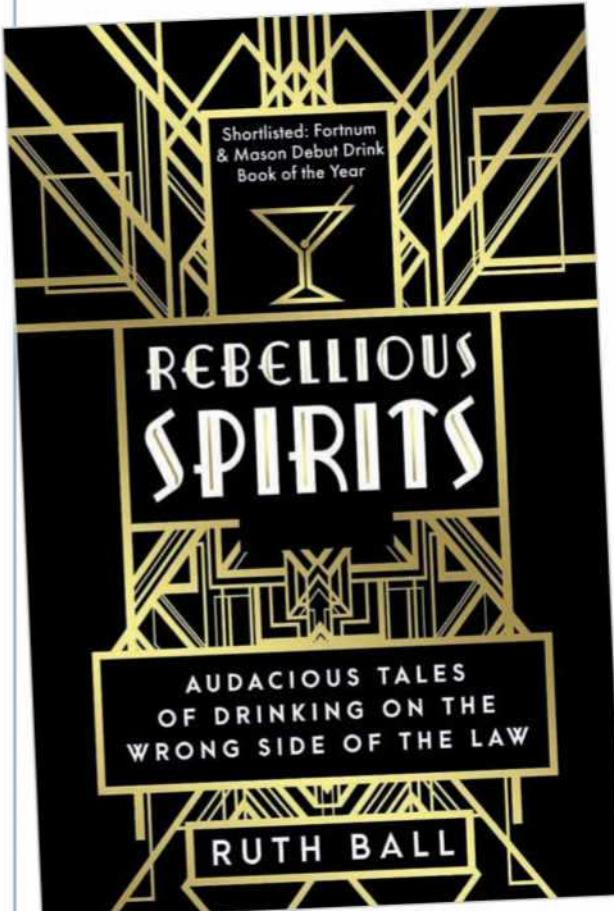


First Contact / The Cult of Progress

By David Olusoga

Profile Books, £15, hardback, 304 pages

Hot on the heels of the BBC's *Civilisations* series, charting the development of global culture through key artefacts, this book from co-presenter David Olusoga focuses on two key themes. The first is the what happened when the world's major civilisations first met, during the Age of Discovery; the second, how the Industrial Revolution forever changed much of the world. This is an insightful take from a great writer.



Rebellious Spirits: Audacious Tales of Drinking on the Wrong Side of the Law

By Ruth Ball

Elliott and Thompson, £9.99, paperback, 272 pages

Two measures drink to one measure derring-do, this refreshing history of alcohol-fuelled adventure – newly re-released in paperback – charts how the hard stuff has inspired generations of people to attempt anything to keep the liquor flowing. From smuggling and secret selling to bathtubs and bootlegs, this lively account is also laced throughout with contemporary recipes.

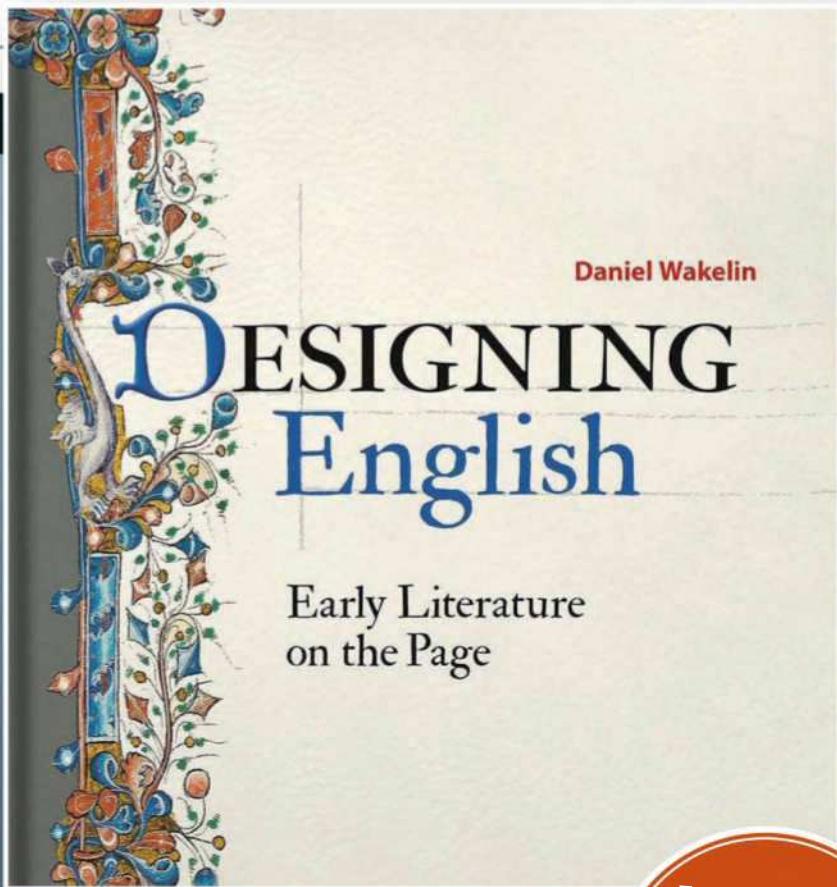


1983: The World at the Brink

By Taylor Downing

Little, Brown, £20, hardback, 400 pages

With tensions between Russia and the West becoming increasingly frosty, it's instructive to look back 35 years to 1983, when the situation was even more dangerous. An already febrile Cold War atmosphere, charged by US president Ronald Reagan labelling the USSR "the evil empire", reached breaking point when the Soviet Union suspected that an American military exercise was the precursor for a genuine nuclear strike. Chilling stuff.



VISUAL
BOOK
OF THE
MONTH

Designing English: Early Literature on the Page

By Daniel Wakelin

The Bodleian Library, £30, hardback, 224 pages

This weighty book is a celebration of the beauty and ingenuity of some of the English language's pioneering works. Released to tie in with a recent exhibition at Oxford's Bodleian Library, it explores how a diverse array of documents – gilt-edged manuscripts, ancient picture books, hastily composed recipes – were created, published and understood. Studded with nearly a hundred illustrations, this is much more gripping than its over-technical title might suggest.

“Much more gripping than its title might suggest”

With over 90 illustrations, drawn especially from the holdings of the Bodleian Library in Old English and Middle English, *Designing English* gives a comprehensive overview of medieval books and other material texts

POSTCARDS FROM THE PAST

Send your historical landmark pics to photos@historyrevealed.com
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THE KELPIES, FALKIRK

“ I had always wanted to go to the Kelpies in Falkirk. Having seen some fantastic images taken there, I knew I wanted to find my own unique spin on an iconic location. While walking across a footbridge, I noticed the gaps and bent down to have a look. The slats framed one of the horses beautifully with a slight reflection so I got out my trusty Nikon D7100 and fired off a few shots. **”**

Taken by: Ben Malone  @benmal213



KARLSKIRCHE CHURCH, VIENNA

“ I took this photo of the Karlskirche Church from Karlsplatz in Vienna. I was inspired by the stunning reflection of the church in the fountain, it's like a mirror: it took my breath away!

Taken by: Giulia Contratto

Instagram: @iam_giuls_c



BRIDGE HOUSE, AMBLESIDE

“ This is the iconic 17th-century Bridge House in Cumbria. The history of the house fascinates me as it's had such a vast array of uses, including a tea room, a cobbler's, a counting house for a mill and (not least!) a home to a family of eight. I particularly like the way the green of the ferns continues to lend life and light to the building. The image was taken on my phone early on a warm summer's day.

Taken by: Janina Diggins

Instagram: @janina_hikes

FEELING INSPIRED?

Send your snaps to us and we'll feature a selection every issue.
photos@historyrevealed.com

READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

ON THE FLIP SIDE

Regarding your March issue Top 10 (Art Relic Animosities), as with every coin there are two sides. One: the country of origin has a full and legitimate claim to any artefact regardless of circumstances, no questions asked. Two: the artefact has been kept safe for decades or hundreds of years by another

LETTER OF THE MONTH

"The goal should always be to protect the artefact"

country or museum, protecting it, in some cases, from long-dead governments or dynasties that would not have been able to either store it properly or protect it at all. So, that country has earned the right to possess and

display the expatriated artefact (which in many cases has already been possessed for many years longer than the artefact survived in its original country).

Each case is unique, but the goal should always be the same: do what is necessary to protect

RESISTANCE REVERED

I appreciate the way you responded to the letter from Rosalyn Sword about 'unsung heroes and heroines' (Letters,

April issue). Over 30 years ago, I came across a story entitled 'Hans and the Company of the White Rose' in a book for school assemblies, and visited a school near Cologne that is named after



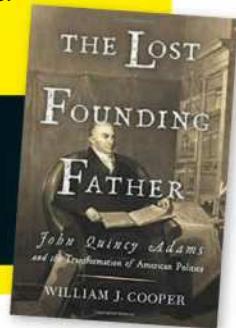
STILL CONTROVERSIAL

Is there a right answer to Ken's hypothesis on what should happen to disputed museum pieces?

the artefact for posterity, and be the custodian of education and history for as many generations as the future has

in store. Thanks for a great magazine!
Ken Harbauer,
Illinois, US

Ken wins a hardback copy of *The Lost Founding Father: John Quincy Adams and the Transformation of American Politics* by William J Cooper. It argues that the sixth US President deserves to be better remembered than he is, and was a greater visionary than many give him credit for.



guillotine used to execute White Rose members.

I do applaud the way that your publication encourages and informs those of us with an interest in history – much appreciated!

Andrea Smith, via email

UP IN ARMS

If President John F Kennedy was killed by high-level US government officials (Who Killed JFK?, March issue), then they also had no difficulty presenting lies, or modifying or destroying documents in the archives. Therefore, what is 'disclosed' may or may not be the truth.

Lee Harvey Oswald trying to assassinate US Major-General Edwin Walker, the man behind the JFK 'Wanted for Treason' leaflets, then seven months later deciding to kill JFK himself, does not sound logical to me. Nor

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

The Scholls resisted the Nazis from within, as did Irena Sendler – featured in our March issue and hailed as the female Schindler

 Great 7 page article
(Wounded Knee) from
@HistoryRevMag for those
teaching AW #history
#historyteacher @LesleyMunro4

does the Soviet involvement, as JFK was softening policy towards them and wanted to end the Cold War.

The most logical theory to me is the Jim Garrison one: kill Kennedy to keep wars going everywhere, making billions for weapon manufacturers.

Bo Ater, via email

THE KNIGHT FANTASTIC

The article in issue 54 about the Templars (April 2018) captured my interest greatly. An effigy of William Marshal, dubbed 'the Greatest Knight', can be seen within Temple Church in London. In my opinion, Marshal demonstrated the ideology, honour and purpose of the Templars.

William Marshal, born around 1146, was sent to Normandy into the care of William de Tancarville and knighted in 1167. He was responsible for the military household of Prince Henry, son of King Henry II. It's following the younger Henry's death that Marshal becomes associated with the Templars – he is known to have fought for Guy, King of Jerusalem.

When King Henry II died, Marshal swore loyalty to his son Richard. Marshal became advisor to the King and his marriage to Isabel de Clare made him one of England's most powerful barons.

On the death of Richard I in 1199, Marshal supported his brother John's claim to the throne. Marshal maintained his allegiance to the King – but with the support of other barons and the Templars, they established Magna Carta.

When John died the throne passed to Henry III, a nine-year-old boy at the time. Such was the esteem in which Marshal was held that he was



DEATH WITHOUT GLORY

Only a century after Marshal's death, the Templars would be destroyed on jumped-up charges of blasphemy and sodomy

chosen as regent for the young monarch. In this capacity, Marshal achieved victory in a war with Philip II of France and, at the age of 70, led an attack to relieve the siege of Lincoln Castle. He went on to restore England to peace.

William Marshal was a man of physical prowess, great courage, wise council and loyalty to the kings he served. In many ways he remained humble and exhibited the best values of the Knights Templar. It is believed that he was initiated into the Templars on his deathbed in 1219.

Peter Cadman, via email

Editor's reply:

A great summary, Peter. On his deathbed in 1183, Prince Henry asked Marshal to take the cross in his stead – which he duly does. It's in this period that Marshal resolves to be inducted into the Templar order at the end of his own life.

RIGHT OR WRONG?

In your March issue, you included the WWII living history weekend at Eden Camp in Malton (On Our Radar). Attached to that is

a photo of re-enactors marching in formation. As a GI who served in the US Army during the Korean War and marched in many such formations, I must correct my British friends.

Notice that the re-enactors are marching with their rifles on at left shoulder arms. Normal marching order for the US Army is at right shoulder arms. Maybe the difference has something to do with you driving on the left side of the road?

Dave Varrelman, via email

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 54 are:

G Derbyshire, Clitheroe
Glenys Robinson, Poole
Gavin Chapman-Woods, Grimsby

Congratulations! You've each won a copy of **Britannia: Season 1 on DVD**, RRP £19.99.

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HISTORY REVEALED Bringing the past to life

EDITORIAL

Editor Paul McGuinness
paul.mcguinness@immediate.co.uk

Production Editor Kev Lochun
kev.lochun@immediate.co.uk

Staff Writer
Emma Slattery Williams

ART

Art Editor Sheu-Kuei Ho
Picture Editor Rosie McPherson

Illustrators Marina Amaral,
Esther Curtis, Chris Stocker

CONTRIBUTORS & EXPERTS

Hakim Adi, Alicea Francis, Julian Humphrys, Pat Kinsella, Gordon O'Sullivan, Roger Moorhouse, Lisa Moses, Jim Parsons, Mark Simmer, Richard Smyth, Alison Weir, Jonny Wilkes

PRESS & PR

Communications Manager
Dominic Lobley 020 7150 5015
dominic.lobley@immediate.co.uk

CIRCULATION
Circulation Manager Helen Seymour

ADVERTISING & MARKETING
Group Advertising Manager
Tom Drew tom.drew@immediate.co.uk

Advertisement Manager
Sam Jones 0117 314 8847
sam.jones@immediate.co.uk

Subscriptions Director
Jacky Perales-Morris
Subscriptions Marketing Manager
Natalie Lawrence

PRODUCTION

Production Director Sarah Powell
Production Co-ordinator
Lily Owens-Crossman
Ad Co-ordinator Jade O'Halloran
Ad Designer Julia Young
Reprographics Rob Fletcher,
Tony Hunt, Chris Sutch

PUBLISHING

Publisher David Musgrove
Publishing Director Andy Healy
Managing Director Andy Marshall
CEO Tom Bureau

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Immediate Media, Tower House,
Fairfax Street, Bristol BS1 3BN

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Jenny Bulstrode, PhD candidate

04 SEP

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Gustav Milne, FSA

23 OCT

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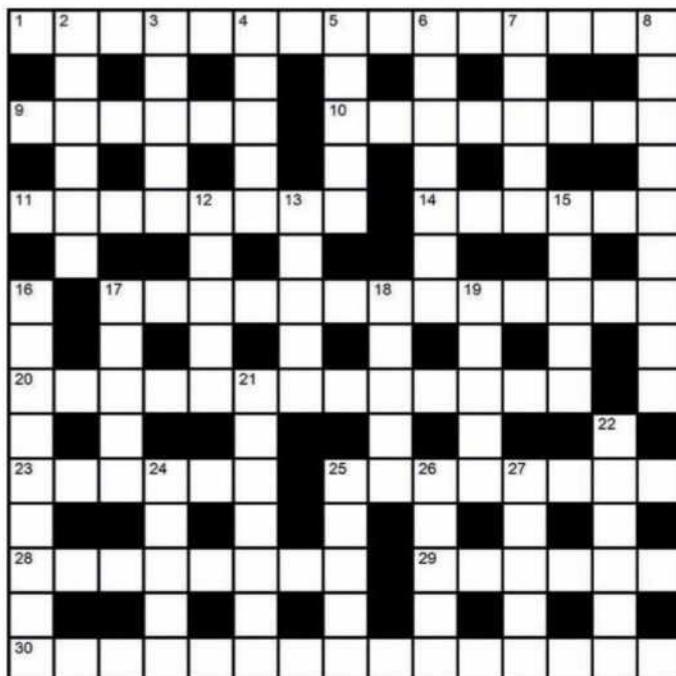
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CROSSWORD N° 56

Test your history knowledge to solve our prize puzzle – and you could win a fantastic new book

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 1 1985 time-travel film, directed by Robert Zemeckis (4,2,3,6)
- 9 Fashion doll launched in March 1959 (6)
- 10 Christina ___ (1830–94), English poet behind 'In The Bleak Midwinter' (8)
- 11 Cumbrian city besieged by the Parliamentarians during the Civil Wars (8)
- 14 Island kingdom of Odysseus (6)
- 17 US film actress (1926–62), star of *Some Like It Hot* and *The Seven Year Itch* (7,6)
- 20 Wealthy widow in RB Sheridan's play *The School For Scandal* (1777) (4,9)
- 23 Henry ___ (1812–87),

English social reformer, author of *London Labour And The London Poor* (6)

25 Heavenly beings, in Christianity and Judaism (8)

28 1904 novel by Joseph Conrad (8)

29 Shrine and sanctuary in Portugal, made famous by the religious visions of Lúcia dos Santos (6)

30 19th-century arrangement of a movement in Bach's orchestral *Suite No 3 in D major* (3,2,3,1,6)

DOWN

- 2 Mountain on which Noah's ark is supposed to have settled (6)
- 3 Ancient city of Afghanistan,

under Mughal rule until 1738 (5)

4 Jesse ___ (1913–80), US track-and-field athlete (5)

5 "My kingdom for a ___!" – words of Richard III at Bosworth (according to Shakespeare) (5)

6 20th-century ideology associated especially with Hitler, Franco and Mussolini (7)

7 "The nation's morals are like its ___: the more decayed they are the more it hurts to touch them" – GB Shaw, 1909 (5)

8 Queen of England from 1558 to 1603 (9)

12 Cadair ___, Gwynedd mountain celebrated in Welsh culture (5)

13 French city on the River Deûle, captured by the Duke of Marlborough in 1708 (5)

15 The cruellest month, according to TS Eliot (5)

16 Ancient city in western Spain (9)

17 ___ Waters, nickname of the blues musician McKinley Morganfield (d.1983) (5)

18 Old ___, language mostly spoken by the Vikings (5)

19 "I am the alpha and the ___, the beginning and the end" – Book of Revelation (5)

21 Welsh city, scene of an 1839 Chartist uprising (7)

22 Jenny ___ (b.1946), the first woman to train a Grand National winner (6)

24 Medieval Archbishop of Mainz, supposedly eaten alive by mice (5)

25 Harriet Beecher ___ (1811–96), author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (5)

26 Name given to William II, from the Latin for 'red' (5)

27 Saint and apostle, traditionally considered the first Bishop of Rome (5)

CHANCE TO WIN

Churchill: The Greatest Briton

by Christopher Catherwood

Churchill examines the life of one of the most revered Britons in history, in words, pictures and rare documents from his official archive: from his birth to his service on the front line in World War I and his final years as grand old man of world politics.

Published by Andre Deutsch, £20.

HOW TO ENTER

Post entries to **History Revealed, June 2018 Crossword, PO Box 501, Leicester LE94 0AA** or email them to june2018@historyrevealedcomps.co.uk by noon on **1 July 2018**. By entering, participants agree to be bound by the terms and conditions shown in the box below. Immediate Media Co Ltd, publishers of *History Revealed*, would love to keep you informed by post or telephone of special offers and promotions from the Immediate Media Co Group. Please write 'Do Not Contact IMC' if you prefer not to receive such information by post or phone. If you would like to receive this information by email, please write your email address on the entry. You may unsubscribe from receiving these messages at any time. For more about the Immediate Privacy Policy, see the box below.



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SOLUTION N° 54



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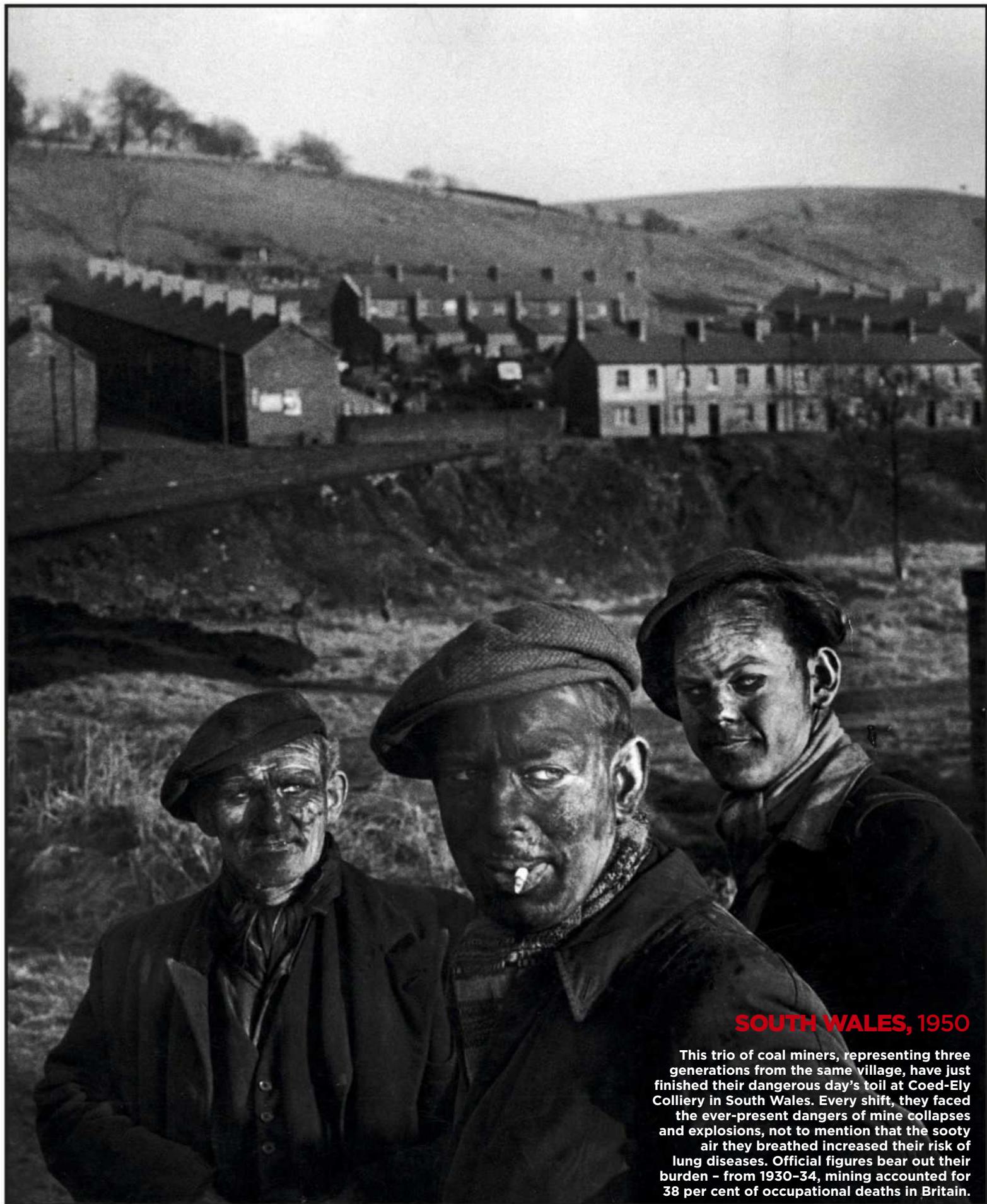
CASTLES

Your complete guide to mottes, moats and more. We explore how castles evolved, how they ruled the land and how – with great difficulty – they could be captured

ALSO NEXT MONTH...

THE FOOTBALL MATCH THAT SPARKED A WAR
2ND WAVE FEMINISM **EDWARD VII TAKES**
THE THRONE JAPANESE WARLORD TOYOTOMI
HIDEYOSHI **COLD WAR BERLIN** LONDON ZOO
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HISTORY
REVEALED Bringing the past to life



SOUTH WALES, 1950

This trio of coal miners, representing three generations from the same village, have just finished their dangerous day's toil at Coed-Ely Colliery in South Wales. Every shift, they faced the ever-present dangers of mine collapses and explosions, not to mention that the sooty air they breathed increased their risk of lung diseases. Official figures bear out their burden - from 1930-34, mining accounted for 38 per cent of occupational deaths in Britain.



Sylvia strikes back

**Medical Secretary gives something
back to research and treatment**

Sylvia's friends remembered her for her kind heart, and her strong desire to help others. Even though she suffered lifelong poor health, while also caring for her critically ill mother.

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So it's not surprising Sylvia decided that **one of the best things she could do would be to strike back again, by supporting the work of the Stroke Association – and leave us a generous gift in her Will.**

Today, we take time to remember her. Because Sylvia is still playing an important part in helping us create a future free of stroke, and turn around the lives of thousands of stroke survivors each year.

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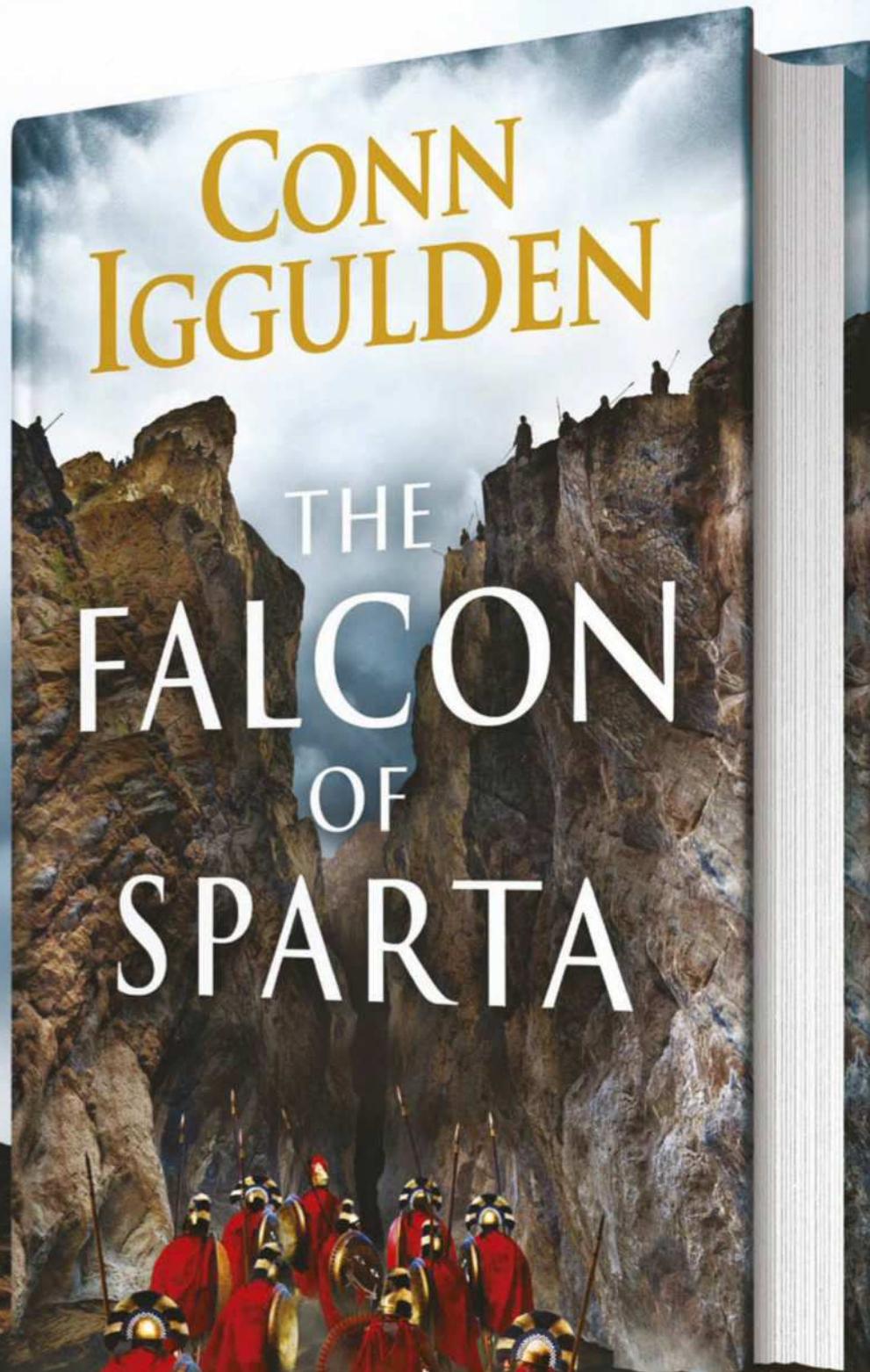
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